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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,261.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M. 1907.				
23rd Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9505
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
18th „	ORIENTAL	6284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7578	BRITANNIA	6523
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9505
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	14th May „

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	16th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	A. Cogliolo	16th Feb. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 900	Rs. 585	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

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LEVANZO	8,000	G. Belotto	17th Feb. Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	4,000		17th Feb. „

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a. m. P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 21st Nov.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Nov.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5099	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Watcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabochia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

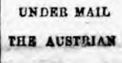
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bliaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	608	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	..	15 Nov.	22 Nov.	15 Dec.
	City of Karachi	...	...	21 „	3 Dec.	27 „
	City of Madrid	...	3 Dec.	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15 Jan'08
	City of Glasgow	...	15 „	25 „	4 Jan 08	28 „

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*	Merton Hall	...	..	25 Nov.	..	22 Dec.
†	City of London	...	..	7 Dec.	..	12 Jan.
‡	Trafford Hall	...	22 Nov.	25 „	..	18 „
	City of Calcutta	...	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	2 April
	City of London	...	15 „	24 „	...	15 „
	City of Glasgow	...	10 Mar.	18 April	...	10 May

* For Marseilles and London.
† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

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	Colon.	

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Acting Manager.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tsihling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus. (Sd.) Baron de Caters.	I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble. (Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
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Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

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(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

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The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES:
Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR per S. S. "OBRA" from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer is due to arrive in Bombay, 17th November 1907, and well discharge at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery immediately. The Company's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen, will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., *Agents.*

16th November 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "WARTENFELS," Nos. 10-11 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON, *Superintendent,* Port Trust Docks.

Dated 18th November, 1907.

STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TEMPORARY POST of INSPECTOR of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, on Rs. 250 per month. The appointment to be for 12 months. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than November 30th 1907.

P. B. HAIGH, for Collector of Bombay.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY, requires the services of an ENGINEER, as assistant to the CHIEF ENGINEER.

The salary of the post is Rs. 750 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem with a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 for conveyance.

Applicants must hold a diploma of some recognized Civil Engineering College, or have passed the examination qualifying for Associate Membership of the institution of Civil Engineers, and must have held for at least 5 years a responsible position as Civil Engineer in charge of works.

Preference will be given to an Engineer with special experience in water and drainage works, in the maintenance of roads and buildings, and who possesses some knowledge of mechanical engineering.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a medical certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement, and when appointed must enter into an arrangement with the Municipality for a period of 5 years, he will have to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi, but a single first-class steamer or rail fare to Karachi will be paid by the Municipality.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), should be addressed to "THE PRESIDENT, KARACHI MUNICIPALITY," and should reach the Municipal Office not later than MONDAY, the 30th December 1907.

T. L. F. BEAUMONT, *President,* Karachi Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, KARACHI, 30TH OCTOBER 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

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WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

For

LADIES
GENTS,
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Fresh Stock of SOLA HATS arrived shortly and awaits inspection.

AND

a beautiful display of

HATS
RIBBONS
and HOSIERY, etc., etc.

PROVISION 20 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A VISIT means a lot of saving. Our prices defy COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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FURNITURE FOR

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REASONABLE PRICES.

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ESTIMATES FREE.

Apply for Designs,

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Indian Ducks and their Allies. By E C Stuart Baker. Containing 30 of the finest chromo-lithographic plates of Indian Ducks and about 300 pages of letterpress... ... ... 37 0

The last work published on the Indian Ducks was Hume and Marshall's "Game Birds of India" which has long been out of print. All those desirous of obtaining copies of his very valuable work should register their order at once as only a limited number of copies will be available.

Leaves from the Note-books of Lady Dorothy Nevill. Edited by her son Ralph Nevill. With Photogravure Portraits... ... ... 13 2

The History of Freedom and other Essays. By the late Right Hon John Emerich Edward Dalberg. First Baron Acton, D.C.L, LL.D, &c, Edited with an Introduction by John Nevill Figgis, M A and Reginald Vere Lawrence, M.A. 8 12

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Official Account of the Second Afghan War, 1878-1880. Produced in the Intelligence Branch Army Headquarters, India. Abridged Official Account with Maps and Illustrations.

The Nation in Arms. A Treatise on Modern Military Systems and the Conduct of War. By Baron V. Vender Goltz. Translated by F. Ashworth, new edition revised in accordance with the 5th German Edition. Pall Mall Military Series 6 9

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 20 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1907, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 18th November, 1907, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P. M. (S.T.), on other week days, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 20th October, 1907, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after Friday the 29th November, 1907, on production of Share Certificates to the Company's Secretary at Hubli.

By Order of the Directors,

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BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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THIS THERMOMETER has been designed to facilitate the reading of the fever temperature recorded. Index Guides consist of two black triangular marks engraved on the thermometers. By keeping both marks in full view the mercury index will at once be seen passing between the two guides. Thus the great difficulty hitherto experienced in reading the temperature of fever has been overcome.

ORDINARY:	1/2	1	and	2min.
	Rs. 3	2-12	„	2-8
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LIVING	LONDON	every Man, Woman,
LIVING	LONDON	or Child beat faster
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS Gartcraig Patent Pressed Glasgow. Prices Favourable.—B. MAGANBHAI & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-4 respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE." No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rhods—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at the Office.

WANTED.—A First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with experience of Engine Erection and Electrical driving. Apply Box No. 1681, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Dhooks, Thana Cloth, Sual, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c. HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarreys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c. THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

Auction Sale of Ice-Making Machines.

Under instructions from Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sardar Carbonic Gas Co., at Connaught Road, Mazagon.

(1). One "Ice-making machine" for household purposes, size No. 3, No. 13388 complete, comprising boiler with safety valve, pressure, and water gauges, thermometer and other mountings, coal shovel, fire iron, etc., complete, condenser and ice generator with their accessories complete, also connecting piping valves, bolts, nuts, washers, spanners, etc., complete and one charge of spirits of Ammonia, 30 per cent. strength, capacity 250lbs. per 24 hours.

2. One "Ice-making machine," No. 1., complete, comprising boiler with safety valve, pressure and water gauges, thermometer and other mountings, coal shovel, fire iron, etc., complete condenser and ice generator to with their accessories, complete. also connecting piping valves, bolts, nuts, washers, spanners, etc., complete and one charge of spirits (25 kilos) of sal Ammonia, capacity 70lbs. per 24 hours.

The above is now on view.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BYCULLA PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable landed property at the Corner of Duncan, Bellasis, Ripon and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Company, Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All the interest estate and interval of the Vendors in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing an area of 4116 square yards or thereabouts together with the shop show-rooms, residential quarters, warehouses and Godowns, standing thereon situated in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at the Junction of Duncan, Bellasis, Clare and Ripon Roads having a frontage on all the said Roads bounded as follows:—On the North and North-East by Bellasis Junction Road, on the West partly by Duncan Road and partly by the land on which the chawl next hereinafter mentioned stands South (on the Duncan Road side) by a piece of land and a chawl thereon being a low three-storied chawl belonging to Mahomed Ally and Fatmabai Rogay, also on the south in the middle of the property of Mr. Cursondas Vulabdass used now as stables and on the side of Bellasis Road by a building of two stories and an Irani's shop which said premises are registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2515, 2516, 2916, and 2918, New No. 9546, Old Survey Nos. 2766, 2767, 1-2768 and New Survey No. 4126 are registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality, under Ward No. E 509, 510, 511 and Street Nos. 603, 11, and 13 and are now and have been for many years past in the possession and occupation of the Vendors. The fixtures and fittings are not included in the sale. The tenure of the greater part of the land to be conveyed at times of completion will be quit and ground rent. The remainder is freehold. As to the title intending purchasers are referred to the conditions of sale to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plots Nos.	Approximate Area. Sq. yds.
7	514
23	384
23	347
37	649
53	908
62	533
65	986

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging, boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The stores is now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within ten days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS Scheme III, Kumbharwadi, at the corner of Falkland Road, Northbrooke, Street and at 2nd Pathan Street.

Under instruction, from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December next, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the right of occupancy of the following plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1.	Approximate Area.	Plot No. 1.	Approximate Area.
2—2 A	2,007 sq. yd.	9	893 sq. yd.
3	1,206 „	10	1,426 „
8	718 „		

All the above plots are on the corner of two roads and are very valuable as building sites.

People wishing to build theatres will have good opportunity, as theatres will be permitted on some of these plots.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for removal of building street No. 183, case No. 56, Girgaum Back Road,

The materials for removal of building street No. 4-6 and 2 case No. 66-67, Khetwadi Main Road.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Cotton Waste Fly, Coloured Yarn, Waste and Hemp.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m (Standard Time), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba near the Bombay Cotton Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Press,

A large quantity of bales and loose cotton waste fly, coloured yarn, waste and hemp damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE OF SALVAGE of Cotton Plant, damaged by fire and water, at the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd., at Colaba.

Under instructions from the underwriters Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will receive private offers at their rooms for the purchase of the following cotton pressing plant, &c., salved from the late fire at the above Press upto FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1907, comprising—

3 Hodghart Presses.
3 cotton openers.
1 wrought iron tanks.
Shafting, pulleys, hangers &c.
Hydraulic piping and fittings.
Iron piping.
Weighing scales, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your Lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Re. 1-8. Gold, Re. 2-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following, such as

1 Prismatic compass with stand and box, complete; 2 Y levels, can be used as Theodolite with stand, boxes and other appertenances, complete; 1 engineering instrument for marking out angles, complete with box.

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 7 pieces, cottage piano by Argent Darrel, writing, dressing and washband tables, iron bedsteads, revolving top office table with cupboard, lady's writing table, 9 strong made iron chest safes.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 38 Cases Scotch Whiskies and Champagne.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following 23 cases of Scotch whisky and 15 cases of Roederer and Co.'s champagne:—

By order of the concerned—
Particulars as under:

5 cases Bohemian brand, Scotch whisky.		
5 cases Mainstay	„	„
5 cases Parliamentary	„	„
5 cases Matchless	„	„
3 cases Perfection	„	„
15 cases Roederer and Co.'s champagne.		

In all 38 cases.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

Sale of valuable Immoveable Properties at Kalbadevi Road, Kolebhat Street and Kolebhat Lane.

High Court, Bombay
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 579 of 1903.

Hurjiwan Virji and others.....Plaintiffs
vs
Runchordas Cullianji and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of Messrs. Hurjiwan Virji, Runchordas Cullianji, Pranjee Cullianjee and Lakmidas Bhimjee, the Special Commissioners appointed by the Decretal Order, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No 579 of 1903 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decretal Order put up for sale by public auction on the premises the under-mentioned properties in the following lots approximately, on the days and at the times mentioned hereunder, unless the same have been previously disposed of by private contract.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT. A.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages buildings and premises standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3073, 3077-79 and Street Nos. 102-104, 3a, 7-9 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Hurjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing Plaintiffs and Defendants Nos. 1-6 in the above suit and the said piece of land and ground contains by admeasurement 1331-54 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land herein after described and comprised in lots B, C, and D under No. 461 of Pension and Tax Assessments and the said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhooleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mowji Premji and now of Vallubhdas Jamnadas, on or towards the South partly by the property of Naranji Purmanand and partly by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property comprised in lot B.

LOT B.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 17th of December 1907, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages buildings and premises standing thereon situate near Kalbadevi Road which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 3071, 3071, 3072-73, 3074-75, 3075 and Street Nos. 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Hurjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing the Plaintiffs and the Defendants Nos. 1-6 in the above suit and the said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 963·70 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land described in these particulars and comprised in lots A, C, and D under No. 461 of Pension and Tax Assessment and the said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhooleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mowji Premji and now of Vallubhdas Jamnadas, on or towards the South by Kolbhat Lane on or towards the East by the property comprised in lot A, and on or towards the West by the property comprised in lot C.

LOT. C.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 24th Day of December, 1907 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages buildings and premises standing thereon situate near Kalbadevi, Parei Road, which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3076 and Street No. 6 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Hurjiwan

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Bangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
NATION COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Poochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons Captain W H Rothwell R N R arrived in harbour on the16th instant from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers : Captain Kerkham, Mr Fraser, Mr Wegelin, lady 2 gentlemen, Mr Brookes, Miss N Mehta, Miss N R Mehta, Mrs Nusserwanji, Mrs Muna'fna, Mr S M Billimoria, Mr A D Camacllc, Cawasji Dombhoy, and 228 deck,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2,552 tons Captain E W Peck arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Mauritious via Karachi with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

THE dredger Mermaid Captain C P DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Aden.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain W Morrison will sailed to day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons Captain W Smith sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE F Rubatteno S N Co's steamer Levanzo, 2,281 tons Captain G Belsits sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Belgravia, 4,245 tons Captain H Hildebiandt sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,157 tons Captain W Messer sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE N Y K steamer Riojun Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 14th instant.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Totome Maru, 2,464 tons Captain M Winckler sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

THE R I M steamer Lawrence, Commander C W Shearme sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulf on Saturday.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,200 tons, Captain W N Oliver arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkunhead, 20th October, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced bad weather on the 11, 12 and 13th November,

THE Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2,759 tons, Captain G Straning, arrive1 in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced cyclonic weather in the Arabian Sea.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 159 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo, 3 cases opium, 110 horses and 23rd cabin and 108 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,462 tons, Captain C Cormack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar and timber,

THE N Y Kaisha, steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K Sato arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kobe, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator.....Survey St

In the stream.

H M S Hyffyer.....Capt C S Hickley .....R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator..Comdr Beauchamp .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 16.

Badrie .....1613 Borw .....G Jewali
Chanda .....2951 Tice .....M M & Co
Farringford .....2378 Chaplin .....Captain
Hoseince .....993 Jenkins ..Busreh.....19-11 B & P S N Co
Inchmaree.....3078 Furse .....B A Wills
Ipswich .....515 Pelling.....Shah S N Co
Kalifna .....1149 W Iker .....The Bombay Co
Oriental .....3685 Palmer.....P & O Co
Peninsular.....2919 Palmer ...Aden .....16-11 P & O Co
President .....2087 Tope .....A Strauch
Shahjehan .....3566 Davison .....E Talbhoy
Shah Najam .....3751 Davison .....E Tajbhoy
Ghah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....H Ahmed Hasum
Shah Nasir .....2 35 Grant.....Shah N N Co
Satara .....3469 Tyrell .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2175 LeBrocq .....M Mackenzie & Co
Wiston Hall.....2139 Meria .....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 16.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3543	Snow	K'chi	21-11	K Nixon & Co
C & R Merton Hall	2737	Prawse	L'pool	24-11	K Nixon & Co
D & R Marienfeld	3349	Sansted	K'chi	23-11	Glade & Co
F Allanton	2775	Motyer	Baltimore	24-11	W & A G & Co
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	19-11	B & P S N Co
M Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Jeddah	19-11	B Ahmed Hasum
N Inchmaree	3097	Dure	Baltimore	19-11	R A Wills
O Ahmadi	1640	Huches	Jeddah	19-11	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell	N F		W & A G & Co
Q Capri	3781	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Levanzo	3337	Belsito	Shanghai	17-11 F & RS N Co
5	Bothwell	2209	Sourr	Antwerp	19-11 W & A G & Co
7	Istok	1856	Lisac	Shanghai	20-11 A L S N Co
8	Wardha	2552	Peck	Calcutta	19-11 M M & Co
10	el 1 Zamania	2695	McDiarmid	Jeddah	18-11 M M & Co
12	Egypt	4170	Summers	Lo do	21-11 P & O Co
15	Reichstag	2093	Tbe	K'bar	21-11 A Strandes

Q Offside.

Scalda	3438	Brown	Jeddah		18-11 M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	533	Mohamad	B'esgar.	19-11 Bo S N & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	936	Rothwell	K'chi	18-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Mermaid Dredger	De Costa	Aden, Nov 1
16	Wardha s	Peck	Mauritius, Oct 21
	Chanda s	Tice	Karachi, Nov 14
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 14
	Yetorofu Maru s	Sato	Kobe, Oct 15
	Obra s	Cormack	Sourabaya, Oct 19
17	Dwarka s	Moxon	Bussch, Nov 9
	Oxenfels s	Struling	Hamburg, Oct 13
	Clan Sinclair s	Oliver	Birkinhead, Oct 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Belgravia s	Hilbliebrandt	Hamburg, &c
	Lord Kelvin s	Messer	Calcutta
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Tatomi Maru s	Winckhr	Kobe, &c
	R I M S Lawrence s	Shearme	Persian Gulf, &c
17	Levanzo s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta

The steamer Goalpara, Morrison for Pers'an Gulf obtained her portclearance on Saturday

The steamer Wardha for Calcutta &c, began to load yesterday

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—64 bales wool A H Bundally 1,000 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—46 bales woollen and cotton waste M Adamji, 40 bales woollens Towner and Co; 84½ cwt chitney and condiments F Nowroji, 54 cwt condiments N K Jussawalla, 75 cwt deer horns J M Rahimoola, 15 bales carpets S Meghji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—8 bales carpets Latham and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—2,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,000 cwt gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co 550 bales cotton Ramji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Levanzo s—17 cwt kismis and 5½ cwt ginda horns, M M Essabhoy.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd Nov. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,55,000	2,63,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	88	147	4	239
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	30,18,992	47,02,118	1,19,203	78,40,313
Total for 18 weeks....	31,73,992	49,65,118	1,26,203	82,67,313
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,67,453	2,88,936	4,715	4,67,101
Per mile of Ry. do.	95	163	3	261
Total to corresp date do.	31,47,406	42,10,594	1,16,769	74,74,769
Decrease for the week .. Rs.				23,101
Increase to date..... "				7,87,544

ARE YOU READY
For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

ADDRESS:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 15.] [BOMBAY, *November* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	81 3/4		3/8
3 do. Rentes	95	1	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 7/16		7/16
2½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/4		1/4
*Bar Silver in London	26 15/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 5/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	58 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25¼	1¼	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·54½	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	5/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 Nov.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	6 7/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	6 1/8	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 1/4		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	5		1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £475,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs.1,10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 2nd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.
Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£	30,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£	60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	Fair business
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·67—05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :-

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·54	5·54	5·55	5·55	5·56
—03	—03	—02	—03	—02
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
5·56	5·56	5·56	5·55	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

New York—

Receipts at U.S. Ports...	59,000 bales
Do. do. last year	68,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	48,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	39,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·50 —10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·35—15	Declining owing to weak cables and to selling encouraged by weakness of New Orleans.
Futures—Month of March, 10 05—14	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 —1/8
Futures—Month of Dec 10·19 —20.
Do do Jan. 10·14 —17.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	... 349,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 142,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 180,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	... 771,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 425·000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers, Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5d. Value. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Fair red Coconadas C.I.F.—4 5/32d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 7/8—Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—41 1/4 Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done—Canal,
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47/; Nov.-Dec.—Done —Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 8d. Done.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	...	...	£75
Yellow Metal	...	...	d. 6 7/8

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool. £0 13 3
Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 8 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. £ 7 F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 15 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
70 Bars Silver.	1,44,437	London	Oriental	Mercantile Bank
138 Bars Silver.	2,74,358	Do	Do	Yokohama Bank
43 Bars Silver.	86,059	Do	Do	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs..	1,000	Porebunder	Goalpara	Mac Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Sovereigns / Rupees	60 / 60	Veraval	Do	Mac Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs.	401	Jask	Do	Mac Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs..	3,184	Debai	Do	Mac Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs...	1,700	Koweit	Do	H S M Cazalani
2 Cases Sovs... / Gold Coins... / Rupees	17,105 / 3,123 / 225	Jeddah	Ahmadi	M & K Habibula
2 Bundles Rs..	5,000	Muscat	Goalpara	L Khiloo

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £300,000 for various places
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of silver steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta	...	£	10,000
Gold ,,	...	£	10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ,, ...	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 5,000
Imports	... 25,000
Mid-Americans	... 5·81—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·44	5·44	5·45	5·46	5·47
—10	—10	— 10	—09	—08
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	
—08	—08	—08	—07	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	48,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	68,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	28,000 ,,
Do. to Continent... ...	19,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·40—10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·20—15	Declined owing to weak-cables and to bulls unloading.
Do. do. March 9·90—15	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton.—10 5/8—1/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·95—24
Do. do. Jan. 9·91—23
Closing Tone of Futures,—Easy.
Cotton Stock in London ... 23,000 bales.
,, Total *Visible Supply* ... 3,190,000 ,,
,, ,, East Indian ... 173,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 3,660,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	57,000 bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	2,000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	2,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	90,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	5,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	101,000 ,,
,,	Stock	mutilated
Surat's	Week's Sales	
,,	Sold on Speculation	...
,,	Sold for Exportation	...
,,	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,500 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	200 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	...
,,	Stocks	22,000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	350,000 ,,
,,	Indian	6,000 ,,

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—41 Nov.-Dec. London—Sellers
Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchgd.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 3 7 1/2

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	...	...	120
Commercial Bank	...	...	19
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...		65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	70
Do. do. 7 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do, do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	515
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)...		140
Coral (31st Dec)...		135
Jamalamudgu Press ...	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	2,800
Madura	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...		*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	65s.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)		102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		... Sellers
Ditto ditto (1913)		1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)		1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...cum interest	£ 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...	17s.6d.
Indian Aluminium	...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	...	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	...	97
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	...	£109
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	...	£102
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...		...*nom.* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures	...	£99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...	12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Mysore Chromicum	...	80
New Mysore Manganese	...	32s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...		100
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent.	*buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)		84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750		£101
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...		£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	...	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	...	£121
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)	...	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	...	48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	...	75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...	...	97½
United Coffee Growers	...	50
Vizianagram Mining	...	15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid ...	... 20s.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 7s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 18s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 6s. 9d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...16s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 9s. 6d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	... 9s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore	... 1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...(sellers)	1s. 9d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (8s. 6d. paid) ...	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... 25-1-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 8d.
Mysore Wynaad (16s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Nanjangod, fully paid	... Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 20s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 6s. 6d.
Ooregum Ereference, fully paid ...	... 9s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid	... 1s.
Sangli 10s. paid	... 10s.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 5s. 6d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

BULLIHARI COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We find from the Commercial Intelligence in your to-day's issue that the rate per ton of Bullihari Coal, which is represented by us, is quoted at Rs. 13/4. We should mention here for your information that Rs. 13/4 per ton has never been the ruling quotation on any day for this description of coal. Our present rate per ton is Rs. 14/8, and we shall thank you to publish this figure in your future issues.—Yours, &c.,

GOVINDJEE MADHAWJEE & CO.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
There has been little or no change in the tone of the sterling market to-day. All Banks make their buying rates firmer in consequence of higher discount rates in London and the best rate available to-day is 1s. 4 9/32d. for three months' sight Credits, bills still being scarce. The T. T. Rate is steady at 1s. 3 13/16d. with small buyers, and 1s. 4 29/32d, is still available for demand Bank bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 13/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	149
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	199

Government Paper :—
The market has been steady throughout the da at 95½ for ready and 95

PURE WOOL

CLOTHING

is the sure and only safeguard against chills and fevers, but it must be Pure Wool, as that alone absorbs the moisture from the Skin, and prevents the cold winds penetrating to the body, and the mists from chilling the blood.

LALIMLI is a Guarantee of Pure Wool, and all materials sold under this name last thrice as long as the imported so called Woollen goods.

We manufacture at our Indian Mills at Cawnpore everything in the Woollen line, comprising, Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Socks, Putties, Banians, Jerseys, Lohis (shawls), Blankets (blankets to suit all requirements), Travelling Rugs, every kind of Underwear, Balaclava Caps, etc., etc., in fact anything and everything made of Pure Wool.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,50,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

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A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

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Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

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WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocelinc." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

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LARGE STOCKS HELD OF

ENGINES.—From 10 to 250 I. H. P., Slide Valve, Drop Valve and Corliss Gear. Also Portable Steam Engines.

BOILERS.—Cornish, Lancashire, Vertical and Loco-Multitubular.

PUMPS.—A very wide range, including Worthington Duplex Pumps, Pulsometers and Cameron Steam Pumps.

FIRE ENGINES.—Stationary, Manual and Steam Fire Engines.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes from 4 in. to 14½ in. centres and 4 ft. to 30 ft. beds. Drilling, Planing, Shaping Slotting, Punching and Shearing Machines and other Workshop Tools.

GEARING.—Steel Shafting from 2 in. to 4½ in. dia., with flanged couplings, ordinary and self-oiling pedestals brackets and fixings, Belt and Rope Pulleys, and a large assortment of W. I. Split Pulleys.

ROPES.—Lambeth Cotton Driving Ropes, Hart's make.

BELTING.—Tullis's well-known oak-tanned leather Belting.

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WEIGHING MACHINES.	SCREW JACKS AND CRAB WINCHES.
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CEMENT.	OIL FILTERS AND CABINETS.
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STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKINGS.	BOILER FITTINGS AND VALVES.
W. I. PIPES AND FITTINGS.	RUBBER PUMP VALVES.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1907.

DEMOCRATISING THE FILIPINOS.

In the fine oration on Indian affairs delivered to his Scotch constituents at Arbroath last month, Mr. John Morley had something to say about the success of democracy, as personified by the Government to which he belongs, in ruling remote dependencies. Despite varying views as to the colour of his politics, we all recognise that our Secretary of State has adopted himself with marvellous facility and the happiest results to the novelties of his position at the India Office, or, as he expressed it, the ship swings with the tide, but the anchor holds; and if all British democrats were cast in the same mould as himself the interests of the Empire might be entrusted to them without much compunction. But in his case the acceptance of imperial ideals has resulted in his condemnation as a schismatic and deserter by old political comrades, and the Arbroath oration was practically an apologium for the new creed which the exigencies of Indian unrest has compelled him to confess. We have alluded to his claim that the principles of his party are being successfully applied to the placation and advancement of Orientals for the purpose of contrasting the situation with the events which are transpiring in the Filippinos, where the Americans, as the foremost exponents of democratic forms of government, are applying those principles to a people whom ten years ago they rescued from the political and social bondage imposed upon them for a series of centuries by Spanish intolerance.

When Mr. W. H. Taft, the American Secretary for War, who has just opened the first local Parliament, revisited his old Government two years ago he was confronted with a situation which was the practical result of his injudicious promises about independence, supplemented by the pronouncements of some of his own political countrymen in the same direction. And until they were disillusioned after Mr. Taft's arrival the Filippinos looked to him as the democratic Avatar who was conveying eastwards their charter of separation from America, and their recognition as a nation under the protection of the great Western republic. But their ex-governor told them with considerable frankness that his mission was the study of their economic and social welfare and that he had no proclamation of independence amongst his political baggage. That much-desired era would dawn, he explained, when the Filippinos had assimilated Western ideals such as education and the philosophy of manual labour, without which they could never hope to achieve their national majority. This would arrive perhaps in a few hundred years, and its somewhat indefinite postponement was not inconsistent with his assurances of the ultimate independence which America was pledged to accord to her Eastern subjects those "dear wards from God," whom politicians of his way of thinking regarded as a solemn trust until the day of their final emancipation. Evidently this has not yet been reached in Mr. Taft's political calendar, although it has undergone substantial advancement, as he announced on his return to the Islands last month that their people might be entrusted with complete Self-Government in a generation. This consummation he was careful to tell them rested absolutely with the American Congress which might accelerate or retard it as party exigencies demanded. Present indications point to the adaptation of the former course, as many of the American politicians are opposed to the imperialism of the President and his Secretary for War and consider that the extension of full freedom to the Filippinos would release the United States Treasury from the financial burden now imposed upon it. Others of a more practical turn of mind favour the sale of the islands to any power willing to pay a good price for them. But this suggestion which would be a distinct breach of the pledges given to the Filipinos by their new masters is hardly likely to materialize, as Japan the most likely purchaser has publicly repudiated any desire to possess the islands, and Mr. Taft, speaking for his own party, is equally emphatic in his denial of the report that America wishes to sell them. The future of the Filippinos will depend very largely upon the trend of political events in the State during the next twelve months, and whether Mr. W. J. Bryan or the present Secretary for War succeeds to the presidentship.

Meanwhile, with the assistance of an army of American teachers of both sexes the coming generation of islanders is being crammed with the educational and democratic ideas necessary to equip them for their new standing amongst the Oriental peoples. With the exception of the financial section of the administration, of which the Americans wisely retain the control, most of the official departments are already largely manned by Filipinos. Electoral principles of a much more extended description than we consider India fitted for, have placed all the civil institutions under popular control, and the same machinery is used for the selection of all the provincial Governors and the officials subordinate to them. The judiciary and police are also largely recruited from local sources, and the Commission which under the new constitution formally declared by Mr. Taft last month is now a kind of Oriental House of Lords, has three Filipinos amongst its members. The attention of those who are watching the evolution of events in this newest addition to the world's democracies is, however, principally concentrated upon the Parliament of the islands, which is purely indigenous, and is the embodiment of those national aspirations for political freedom which Mr. Taft considers should be postponed for at least a generation. This assembly, the elections for which were completed three months ago, consists of eighty-one members the colour of whose politics is, with a few exceptions, distinctly Anti-American, and whose ideals are absolute independence and the right to manage their own concerns without Western intervention. Some of the deputies who now occupy seats in the new house were actually leaders in the insurrection against the Americans a few years ago, and others are equally ardent patriots whose conceptions of Home Rule are much more comprehensive than those entertained by Mr. Redmond and his followers in our own political sphere. It is thus apparent that the personality of the Filipino parliament contains potential materials for future trouble unless the patrictic party consents to moderate its ambitions and devote itself to the course of domestic legislation recommended by Mr. Taft. The Secretary for War has expressed his complete confidence in the attachment of the Filipinos to America, and in their ability to use their new privileges for the advancement of the interests committed to their care. This vaticination is but natural as it is chiefly owing to his representations that Congress has consented to admit his former subjects to a share of that democratic freedom which our own extremists would like to have applied to India, and it will be interesting to observe how far they will justify his confidence in the experiment. But the Americans while avowedly making concessions to their Eastern subjects, which were to surprise and fill with envy the undemocratised peoples of other oriental realms, have taken care to safeguard the imperial principle, which in India is labelled as bureaucracy, by giving the upper house of the Philippines (practically an official body) powers which will enable it to curtail the exuberant energies of the popular representatives. The latter may frame and pass as many legislative enactments as they please, but none may be placed in the statute book of the islands until they have received the imprimatur of the group of officials in the upper chamber, whose influence in local affairs will not be dissimilar to that wielded by our own guilded patricians, and probably with similar results. In matters of finance also, the Americans have manifested no desire to rely upon those fine idiosyncracies which Mr. Taft can discern in his ex-subjects, as they are practically eliminated from the purview of the Philippine "commons," a circumstance which is more likely than anything else to evoke discontent with the new constitution, as control of the public purse is a fundamental principle of democracy. Having adopted these precautions the Americans can await future developments with a comparatively easy conscience, and the rest of the world which has not yet accepted the ideals that guide government in the Unted States will watch the experiment of democratising an Oriental race with unalloyed interest, and perhaps with some scepticism as to its eventual success.

"FAIR WOMEN AND BRAVE MEN." No living person can recall an occasion when four Kings and five Queens-Consort were present at the same time in England, with three heirs to existing thrones and a Pretender to another. Yet this is the galaxy of Royal and Imperial personages now on England's beloved soil. The arrival of the Queen of Portugal for the marriage of her sister, the Princess Louise of Orleans, on Saturday, completes a list of monarchs in Britain which is without precedent within living memory, and perhaps without a parallel in history, The Kaiser, the King-Emperor, King Haakon, and King Alfonso are the four Kings; the Kaiserin, Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud, Queen Victoria, and the Queen of Portugal are the Consorts, and they are truly a deeply interesting crowd of monarchs. The heirs to thrones are the Prince of Wales, the baby Prince of the Asturias, the four-year-old Prince Olaf; and the "Pretender" is the Duke of Orleans, the head of the House of Bourbon-Orleans. In one respect the Orleans crowd are the most interesting of the group, as they are in England for a marriage of some moment. The bridegroom, Prince Charles of Bourbon, is the gentleman who, a decade or so ago, married the eldest sister of young King Alfonso. By this marriage,—which, by the way, was very unpopular in Spain—a son was born, who, being heir to the throne, was called Prince of the Asturias. In course of time the child's mother died. Later on, Spain's boy-King arrived at maturity, married Princess Ena of Battenburg, and duly fathered a chubby youngster, who, born direct heir to the throne, as it were put the other little Prince of the Asturias's nose out of joint. However, the son of Saturday's bridegroom would again become heir to the throne of Spain if anything happened to King Alfonso's baby. The marriage which Reuter records on another page took place at the Duke of Orleans's place near Evesham, the bride being the Duke's sister. This is the first time a French royal marriage has taken place at Wood Norton, but not, of course, the first French royal marriage to take place in England. We make take some unction to our souls on the score of the fact that Royalties who become objectionable in their own countries find the hospitable soil of England an agreeable retreat in their day of small things. The Orleanists have been with us ever since 1848, and are likely to be. They are nowadays born, married and buried amongst us, though they are, we regret to say, an ungrateful lot. The last French royal marriage in England took place eight years ago at Twickenham, the happy pair being Princess Marie Isabelle and her cousin the Duke of Guise, first son of the Duke of Chartres. The Duke of Orleans, the French Pretender, was himself born in England, at historic York House, Twickenham. He once put foot on French soil, and asked to be allowed to serve as a conscript in the French army. But he was promptly clapped into the Conciergerie, and had to sleep on a plank bed. He was pretty glad to tread the free soil of England once more.

BED STUFFING. TRAVELLERS in India, and sleepers in strange beds, will find much food for reflection in some figures published by the *Lancet* on the material used for stuffing bed mattresses and cushions. In a recent bacteriological report on specimens of rags and samples of flock (waste cottton). used for the above purposes, it was stated that on unsterilised rags as purchased, the number of bacteria, living and capable of developing in suitable nutrient media, varied from one thousand millions per gramme weight to nine thousand millions. The number of bacillus coli and allied organism of excremental origin was at least ten millions per gramme, while the bacillus enteretidis sporogenes was found in the same material. Many a mattress containing unsterilised flock must, says the *Lancet*, be literally a hot-bed of disease. This is quite enough to turn the attention of the traveller and the resident in India to the state of the beds he has at times to lie on. What is the rule for the cleansing of mattresses in dawk bungalows and hotels? We fear there is none. People who are indiscreet enough to examine the mattresses in hotels find reason to suppose that their age is coeval with the building, and that they have never been washed. What of their interior? Sterilisation is a new art and sterilisers are only to be found at shipping ports. A visitor to one of the oldest of Bombay hotels told the proprietor that the state of his mattress was such that it could not have been attended to since the Mutiny. In Cawnpore, a German traveller fell sick in one of the hotels a few years ago, and a fellow-traveller observing that the bedroom smelt stuffy raised the sheet of the bed and disclosed a mattress that made the sick man a good deal worse. He at once changed his room. In old established lodging and boarding-house things must be very bad indeed and as there is no official inspection of the bedding, any improvement is likely to come very slowly. Travellers coming to India buy only coloured rizais, from cheap outfitters at the hotels, without a question as to how or where they were made. The cottou they are filled with may have been stored along with rags and bones in some very unclean godowns and not one of them has, in any case, been sterilised. Mattresses and bedding of all kinds grow foul much more rapidly in India than in cold countries, and occasional exposure to the sun is quite useless for the purpose of purifying them. It is plain that there is useful employment for a great many sterilisers in India, and that they should be used at fixed periods whether there is infectious disease about or not. The influence of a foul mattress is not limited to communicating fatal diseases; they may lower the vitality and keep one out of sorts for indefinite periods while their evil influence may be attributed to other causes. In many parts of India where the climate is never cold, mattresess are not necessary; a string tape or woven wire bed requiring very little by way of covering, and the less bedding there is the more wholesome it will be. Much of the unrest and fatigue of hot nights is due to an excess of bedding material. Hygienists may now enquire into the influence of bedding on the general health of individuals; if it requires disinfecting or renewing so often in hospital there must surely be a period for its treatment in ordinary use.

BABU MOTI LALL GHOSE the editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has been ordered away from Calcutta by his doctors, and leaves for Simultollah to-night.

THE Hon. Mr. Baker and Sir Harvey Adamson have arrived in Calcutta.

ENQUIRIES show that the recent raid at Bandal Daudshah was the work of Khattak outlaws.

MR. RUSSELL of the Political Department has, on his return from furlough, been posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge at Derajat.

SIR WALTER C. HUGHES, C. I. E., on returning from leave on the 15th November, has resumed charge of the Office of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

A FEW drops of rain have fallen at Simla and the clouds are heavy for the first time for weeks, but over the plains the skies are clear and the disturbed weather is evidently confined to the hills.

MADAME ALBANI, having changed her plans, has decided to pay Lahore a visit and, according to present arrangements, will give one concert at Montgomery Hall on the 14th December.

THE death has been announced at Peshawar of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, C. I. E., formerly Extra Assistant Commissioner. The deceased was well known and much respected in Peshawar.

OWING to unfavourable weather in the Bay the Viceroy, we are informed, does not arrive in Rangoon till eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and all arrangements in connection with the visit have consequently been deferred for a day.

THE accused in the Darjeeling Mail Assault case have been committed to the Sessions under Section 308 and 324 I. P. C. The accused have been released on bail. The Sessions commence next Monday at Bogra.

OFFICIAL denial notwithstanding, it is certain that the Locomotive staff of the E. I. Railway sent in a memorial a fortnight ago demanding the redress of several grievances. The time for reply is next Monday, when, if no satisfactory answer is received, they are determined to act.

THE bad weather which interfered with the Chitral Relief Column was apparently general throughout those hills, as reports have been received of heavy rain throughout Chitral on the 20th and 21st October, the fall turning to snow even in the lower valleys on the 22nd. Such early snow is most unusual.

THE Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large and representative assembly laid the foundation stone of the Sanskrit College Library founded to commemorate the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Benares. The Library is named the Princess of Wales Sarasvatibhavana.

THE Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies will meet in Calcutta on Monday next under the Chairmanship of Mr. Carlyle, with Mr. Gourlay as Secretary. Those attending are Mr. K. C Dey, Eastern Bengal and Assam; Mr. Fremantle, United Provinces; Mr. Wilberforc, Punjab; Mr. Campbell, Bombay, Mr. Low, Central Provinces; Mr. Gopalachariar, Madras, and Mr. Haller from Coorg.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited, was held at The Habitation Egmore, on Friday evening, to consider the proposition to change the name of the association, from "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited," to "Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited." The proposal was carried unanimously.

PASSENGERS arriving in Calentta on Friday morning by the Punjab Mail report that between Fatehpur and Allahabad a heavy piece of granite weighing several ounces was thrown at the windows of the train. It crashed through the pane of a first-class carriage in which a lady was travelling, shattering the glass. Fortunately no damage was done, though the lady passenger was naturally frightened at the time of the occurrence. It was about 11 o'clock in the morning.

LORD KITCHENER left Poona on Saturday at 6-30, after having paid a visit to the Karakwasla Lake the day previous in company with the Governor and seen the new Artillery Officers' mess. His Excellency, in company with the Governor, motored round the Empress and Bund gardens and the Panses Lake, and eventually to Kirkee Artillery Barracks, and then to the Kirkee station where he was seen off by Sir Archibald Hunter, General Richardson, General Swann, and their respective staffs.

THE agricultural report for the United Provinces for October states that cattle are showing some signs of deterioration in Bareilly, Unao and Sitapur. Rinderpest is also continuing in Jhansi and Kheri district. The reports are said to indicate the immense value to the country of the prompt distribution of advances which was carried out in October. Districts where labour is migratory seem to be sending out more labourers than usual, but no abnormal movements of people have been observed. In the hills the condition of the people is described as gloomy but not yet hopeless.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE PRUSSIAN COURT SCANDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 2.

The proceedings in the action for libel brought by General Count Kuno von Moltke, ex-Military Governor of Berlin, against Maximilian Harden, Editor of the *Zukunft*, concluded on the evening of October 26th but the verdict of the Court was not announced by Dr. Kern, the presiding Judge, until the morning of October 29th, two days later. Universal surprise was felt when it became known that the Court found that Herr Harden had not been guilty of libel within the meaning of the German penal code and was therefore acquitted, the plaintiff being condemned to bear the costs of the case. The Judge in stating the grounds on which the decision was based said that four of the eight incriminated articles in the *Zukunft* had been eliminated as irrevelanto to the issue. The remaining four articles accused Count Moltke of certain abnormal proclivities. The implication that he had failed to suppress certain manifestations of these tendencies was humiliating for a man in the plaintiffs position. The attacks in the *Zukunft* had the manifest object of humiliating Count Moltke until his alleged political activity had been brought to an end. They formed a continuous series, and each article bore the characteristic marks of libel. But libel was punishable only when the facts stated were not capable of proof. In the judgment of the Court the defendant had succeeded in proving the truth of his statements. There was, however, no question that Count Moltke's proclivities had led him to commit offences in the sense of the law. The Count declined to enter into the defendant's political arguments, as they were only intended to show that his motive in writing the articles was a legitimate one. The announcement of the sentence was received with loud applause, mingled with hisses, inside the Court and by much cheering by the immense crowd assembled outside. Herr Harden was loudly acclaimed, but made off in a motor-car as soon as he possibly could. Let me now follow up the proceedings from the point at which I left them in my last latter.

Owing to Prince Eulenberg's plea of illness the Court sent an Inspector of Police to his house, with a witness who had sworn that the Prince was present at the orgies in Prince Lynar's house in Potsdam, in order that he might identify Prince Eulenberg. But the latter refused to see the witness and claimed to be confronted with the witness in presence of officials of the Court and that the evidence should be taken in his own house. The proceedings in the divorce suit brought by Frau von Elbe against the plaintiff, her first husband, were referred to with the object of proving the latter's maltreatment of his wife and his abnormal relations not only with her but with women in general. Herr Harden declared that he did not suppose that Count von Moltke himself pursued an independent course of political action in imperial affairs, but he did assert that for many years the Count regularly kept Prince Eulenberg informed with regard to everything that happened at Court, concerning moods and feelings, measures and personal questions, and other matters. The defence brought into the case the name of M. Leconte, Chancellor of the French Embassy at Berlin, holding the diplomatic rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, whom they alleged to be one of the clique associated with Prince Eulenberg, Count Hohenau, Prince Lynar and the group or camarilla, accused of unnatural offences. This group was also charged with exercising an undue influence in German Imperial policy for a number of years. In fact it resulted from the statements of Herr Harden that the breach between the Emperor William II and Prince Bismarck was due to the intrigues of this camarilla, as also the abrupt supersession of Count Caprivi the second Chancellor, the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe the third, and the appointment of Prince Bulow the fourth, Chancellor,—owing to his confidential relations with the camarilla, M. Lecomte was represented by the defence as being much more useful to his Government than the French Ambassador himself. A considerable effect was produced by the cross-examination of Major von Hulsen, Platz-Major during Count Moltke's Governorship of Berlin. This witness with evident reluctance, admitted having heard that the removal of Prince Eulenberg's name from the list of German Ambassadors and his disgrace at Court was due to criminal practices. He also thought that Count Moltke knew why Prince Eulenberg lost his position. Herr Harden then asked the witness was it correct that purely military considerations were responsible for Count Moltke being no longer Commandant of Berlin. Reply: "No, but his resignation had to do with the military service question." "Was it found that the behaviour of the Count was not quite satisfactory?" Reply (very reluctantly) "Yes."

The speeches of counsel on both sides were delivered on Oct. 26th. They were preceded by a statement of Count von Moltke to the effect that when the accusations forming the subject of the present trial were brought to the Emperor's notice he (von Moltke) gave his word of honour to His Majesty's Aide-de-Camp that the charges were unfounded. He therefore handed in his resignation on the ground that no one upon whom suspicions of this character had been cast could remain in the Imperial entourage until his honour had been vindicated. Dr. von Gorden, the plaintiff's counsel in address to the Court said that a man who had fought in the war of 1870 at Sedan, and before Paris, who had been wounded in the Loire campaign and had won the Iron Cross could afford to disregard Herr Harden's charges of effeminacy. When the Emperor placed the Count upon half pay, this action did not imply a shade of suspicion against the plaintiff. No doubt could exist as to the interpretation given by the general public to the defendant's covert allusions to Count von Moltke. There was no proof that political influence had played any part in this matter. In fact, the defendant had realised that his campaign against Prince Eulenberg could not be made to succeed by means of mere political arguments and the defendant had accordingly resorted to the poisonous weapons of slander. If Herr Harden had not, in the Morocco question, been on the side of those who were in favour of a general conflagration he would never have brought the present charges. Count von Moltke read a seatement protesting his innocence and declared that he had retired upon half-pay with honour. The plaintiff once more repeated that his friendship with Prince Eulenberg was perfectly above suspicion, and that he was unaware of Count Hohenau's proclivities. Herr Harden then delivered a speech of two hours' duration in his own defence, consisting chiefly of a political and moral indictment of Prince Eulenberg and the Liebenburg clique. It has, however, struck a number, not only of German but foreign observes as very strange that it should be permissible, under German law, for an indictment such as Herr Harden's dealing with some of the most important phases of German home and foreign policy, to be delivered before a "Schaeffengericht," a petty court of First Instance, very much of the status of a London police court, presided over by a junior Judge and two lay assessors, who were in this case a milkman and a master butcher. This court is only competent for the trial of petty offences punishable by no higher penalty than three months imprisonment or a maximum fine of six hundred marks (thirty pounds). The defendant scouted Count von Moltke's plea of ignorance of the malpractices of Prince Eulenberg, Count Hohenau and Prince Lynar. Herr Harden's object, however, had not been to damage Count von Moltke's moral character but simply to destroy the political influence of Prince Eulenberg and the men constituting the Liebenburg clique, by proving how unfit they all were to hold any position in the Imperial entourage, and he considered that the Emperor's action when the Crown Prince brought to his knowledge the articles of the "Zukunft," fully justified the course that he (Harden) had taken. The defendant proceeded to open a long review of Imperial political affairs, from the accession of the present Emperor down to Prince Bulow's appointment as Chancellor, showing a very intimate knowledge of the inner history of events. Some of the revelations were indeed of a startling character and hardly admit of adequate treatment in summary form. One remarkable statement was that at the time of the Algeciras Conference and for three and a half months, two entirely different policies were being pursued in Germany—the policy of the Emperor and the policy of the Chancellor and neither knew what the other was doing. Germany was then, in fact, on the verge of war with two Powers.

Reverting again to the immoral practices of Prince Eulenberg and his clique, Herr Harden said that whole cavalry regiments had been infected and that immoral proposals had been made to the very Minister of the Interior who is the Prussian Minister of Police. Herr Harden did justice to the manly intervention of the Crown Prince in informing his Father of the articles of the *Zukunft* and the evil reports in circulation, and also to the prompt action of the Emperor when made acquainted with what was going on. His Majesty's immediate decision, after conference with several high officers of State, was that Eulenberg and Hohenau must go,—but that against Moltke there was nothing definite. He was therefore placed on the retired list but he would have to clear himself. "He must be either cleared or stoned."

Public opinion in Germany is divided upon the judgment given by the Court in this case but there are symptoms that the dissatisfaction expressed from the first among a portion of the Press tends rather to increase than diminish. There is by no means unanimous applause for Herr Harden. The proceedings of the Court from an English point of view were extremely irregular, Herr Harden being allowed to put in one plea and direct his evidence to proving another. Counsel and clients were granted the utmost latitude of discussion, while the evidence was directed, quite as much against Prince Eulenberg as against Count von Moltke. In fact, the trial became far more an exhibition of political propagandism than a trial of the plaintiff's honour. Nor can it be ignored that Herr Harden and his counsel made a deliberate attempt to lower the Emperor's prestige by representing him as the dupe of a clique of depraved intriguers. Prince Bulow who was cited as a witness for the defence preferred not to appear in Court and thus Herr Harden's allegations of direct antagonism between the Emperor's policy and the Chancellor's policy regarding the Moroccan crisis remained unchallenged and unrebutted. The effect produced in France by the deplorable revelations made in the course of this most unfortunate trial is most unfavorable and tends to render any sincere rapprochement between France and Germany impossible. The serious allegations made against M. Leconte are indignantly denied by several important French papers, who moreover point out several important errors in Herr Harden's statements against the French diplomatist. It is regarded also as inconceivable that the German Government should have allowed M. Lecomte to be thus publicly insulted.

It is understood that Count von Moltke will lodge an appeal against the verdict of the Court. It is thought that the Public Prosecutor should institute an independent and comprehensive enquiry into the circumstances of the case.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

DISEASED MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation on the importation of diseased meat into Bombay, which was published in your issues of the 14th and 15th inst., I beg to furnish the following facts for the information of the Municipality and the public :—

The expression "diseased meat" is rather too general for the real facts, the only diseased meat imported from Kurla is buffalo meat obtained from animals taken from Bombay Stalles by butchers in a diseased or dying state to the Kurla slaughter house.

A very important point in connection with this is, that, although the population of Bombay is about nine lakhs only ten buffaloes are allowed to be slaughtered per day at Bandra. The population of Kurla is about one twentieth of Bombay. Up to a short time ago about 75 buffaloes were slaughtered daily at Kurla. At present this number has been reduced by about one half. The Municipal Commissioner has done a very praiseworthy act, in attempting to stop the illicit sale of diseased meat, but I fear he will not be entirely successful, unless the slaughter of the diseased and dying buffaloes is stopped at Kurla. The butchers in Bombay are continually looking out in every buffalo stable for diseased and dying animals, which they buy at a nominal price, and convey them to Kurla, and kill them in the slaughter house there, sell the meat, fat, hides, &c. On many occasions the men employed by the Contractor for the skinning of the dead animals wave caught these men on the Sion Causeway, convening buffaloes that had died on the way, which they were taking to the slaughter house at Kurla.

As regards the meat of the dead animals seen by the Commissioner on the Chamber Skinning Ground partly fresh and dried, this I prepare regularly by the addition of chunam and export to Europe as manure. It is quite possible that the meat found in the Municipal Carts was stolen by the Cart drivers early in the morning without the knowledge of the Contractor's men.

As regards the fat from the dead animals, this is regularly boiled down mixed with picric acid and sold to Arabs and other boatmen for greasing the bottom of their vessels, and not for any other purpose.—Yours, &c.,

BA'CHOO HAJEE EBRAHIM,
Partner with H. O. Abdoolrahaman
Contractor for Skinning Dead Animales.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

THE GOVERNOR.

ON Saturday morning His Excellency Sir George Clarke returned to Bombay by the Poona Mail which steamed into Victoria Terminus at the exact time, 10-50 a. m., the gubernatorial compartments being in charge of Mr. C. H. Longley Assistant Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway police. With His Excellency came Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary; Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Dr. H. Cogill, Surgeon to His Excellency; and Captains E. G. Drummond. E. F Solly-Flood, and D. H. Talbot, Aides-de-Camp. Although the arrival was private, there were present at the station to meet His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Thackersey, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. W. T. Morison, Mr. A. M. T. Jacson, and Mr. Syed Shumsoodin Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government. As Sir George Clarke stepped out of his saloon carriage, these gentlemen were presented by Captain Greig to His Excellency, who shook hands with them. The Bishop of Bombay, who arrived in Bombay by the same train, was also presented to His Excellency, who had a short conversation with the Bishop and the Hon. Mr. Thackersey soon after left the station in a carriage and pair, escorted by two sowars of the Body Guard, for Malabar Point.

THE dedicatory service of the new pulpit at St. Thomas Cathedral yesterday was conducted by the Bishop. Verses of a hymn were sung by the choir during the Procession to the new pulpit, the Bishop being assisted by the Rev. H. Foote, Senior Presidency Chaplain. There was a large congregation present. His Lordship mentioned that the new pulpit was offered by Mr. Leslie to the memory of the late Sir George Cotton. The pulpit is of marble, beautifully carved, with white marble statuettes representing Faith, Hope and Charity, sculptured by E. Bentline of Italy. The pulpit came out to India in 157 pieces, and were erected under the personal supervision of Mr. H. T. Binks, monumental mason, of Byculla.

IN connection with Lord Charles Beresford's censure of Admiral Percy Scott for his insubordinate signal, a correspondent reminds the *Statesman* of an occasion when Lord Charles himself was the object of a censure on the part of his commanding officer for making a signal which was considered deleterious to the discipline of the service, though the circumstances were in no way similar. The occasion was that of a visit to English waters of a French Squadron, and Lord Charles, as the visiting ships were entering the Solent, astonished the entire assembly of vessels by making a signal to the shore for birthday greetings to be conveyed to his wife. Hardly had the fleet recoved from its surprise when another captain, infected by the frivolity of the moment, ran up Sir Beauchamp Seymour's famous signal at the bombardment of Alexandria: "Well done 'Condor'!" What the French Squadron thought of these little pleasantries is not recorded, but the British admiral in command marked his displeasure by sending for both officers to come on board the flagship, reprimanding them and ordering them to expunge the signals from their log-books.

WILHELM II, D.C.L. (Oxon).

A DEGREE FOR THE KAISER.

Plethora of Addresses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The Kaiser to-day received at the German Embassy addresses from various deputations, including a deputation of those British Journalists who had been in Berlin. Replying to the address presented by the Journalists the Kaiser, spoke of the beneficent power of Journalists when directed towards the promotion of the friendship of nations. The English and Germans, he said, were of the same race and religion, and their friendship was necessary for the peace of Europe.

LATER.

Lord Curzon, at the head of an Oxford deputation, presented the Kaiser, at Windsor, with the diploma of the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

No members of the English Royal Family were present.

The Kaiser, replying to the deputation, dwelt on his interest in the Rhodes Scholars. It had been his special pleasure to select the German Rhodes Scholars, and he rejoiced at the opportunity thus afforded to young Germans of associating with young Englishmen.

THE DEPORTEES.

End of Disorder.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The "Times," in an article, approves the release of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh as showing that the Indian Government is satisfied that the ebullitions of disorder have spent themselves, "Signs are not wanting," says the "Times" "that common-sense and prudence are gaining the upper hand among Indian politicians. The manifest collapse of the Extremists is a striking vindication of Mr. Morley's policy of firmness and wise repression."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were landed at Diamond Harbour last evening and sent on to the Punjab *via* Naihatti. They should reach their destination to-morrow evening or Sunady morning. They will probably both be set free in Rawalpindi.

The *Guide* with Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh has arrived. On board the vessel their personal comforts were strictly attended to, but they were still under police guard consisting of two European officials, and a squad of native constables. They occupied separate cabins. They took their meals alone, and they were not permitted to converse together. The steamer arrived at Budge-Budge at about seven o'clock on Friday night, and the prisoners—for prisoners they still remained—were taken ashore in the ship's cutter. They were then entrained it being the intention of the party to catch the Punjab Mail at half past nine o'clock. The police escort accompanied them, and every precaution was taken to maintain the profound mystery with which the Government Officials have attempted to hide the Viceroy's gracious act from the knowledge of the public.

At a public meeting held at the Venkata Rao Town Hall, Bellary, was largely attended. Hajee Ahmed Sait, a rich merchant and landholder, said that it was resolved to send a cablegram to the King-Emperor offering joyal and heartfelt thanks for releasing Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh on His Majesty's birthday, and for thus righting the national injustice.

AMERICAN CRISIS.

£2,000,000 by the Mauretania.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Advices from New York state that an additional four million dollars has been engaged, making the total hitherto 65,830,000 dollars.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Fears of an eight per cent bank rate are depressing the Stock Markets.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The "Mauretania" starts on her maiden voyage to New York to-day. She takes about two millions sterling in gold.

L'ENTENTES CORDIALES.

Political, Military, Naval.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

One hundred and thirty-six Radical Members of Parliament have presented a memorial to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman urging the reduction of Army and Navy Expenditure in view of the Anglo-Russian and Anglo-French Agreements, and of the improving relations with Germany.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has recovered, and has returned to London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Balfour took tea with Mr. Chamberlain at Highbury chatting with him for an hour. Mr Chamberlain said he was delighted with Mr. Balfour's speech.

TRANSVAAL HINDUS.

To be Discussed at Surat.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg that six Indian Delegates from the Transvaal and Natal have been selected to place the position of Asiatics before the Surat Congress.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

A meeting of British Indians at Durban passed a resolution, Asking the Imperial Government to intervene in the case of the Hindu priest who was sentenced to imprisonment for residing in the Transvaal without a permit.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

A Bourbon-Orleans Alliance.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess Louise of France were married at Wood Norton. A most brilliant company was present, including the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Portugal, and other Royal personages.

THE Decentralization Commission have not yet definitely arranged its programme. Two members have not yet arrived in Bombay. They are expected in two or three days and the progamme will be fixed on their arrival. Most probably the Commission will begin their work in Calcutta, arriving in Bombay about the second week of February.

LANCERS SCANDAL.

Not to be Re-opened.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Army Council has refused an application to re-open the case of the 5th Lancers. The two Officers placed on half-pay will retain their staff appointments, and it is expected that employment will shortly be found for the others.

M.C.C. v VICTORIA.

Englishmen Doing Well.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Telegrams from Melbourne state that Victoria in their first innings made 233, and the M. C. C. made 42 for the loss of three wickets.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The M. C. C. made 198 in the first innings Victoria, in the second innings, has made 5 for no wicket.

RUSSIAN GUNBOATS.

Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that a fire broke out in the Baltic Ship-building Yard this morning. Two gunboats in course of construction were destroyed and two seriously damaged.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

£170,000 Subsidy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Mail Contract with the Orient Company has been signed.

The subsidy payable is £170,000 and the minimum speed must be seventeen knots. White crews must be employed.

COTTON.

Wages Increase Resisted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

A mass meeting of Cotton Spinners at Manchester decided to resist the demand of the Oldham Operatives for a five per cent increase of wages.

Twelve thousand operatives are effected by this decision.

TEA.

Hint to the Chancellor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The Anti-Tea Duty League recommence a most active propaganda with a profuse poster display at Nuneaton, where Mr. Asquith will speak on Saturday.

H.M.S. "MINOTAUR."

Serious Explosion.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

H.M.S. "Minotaur" has returned to Plymouth with heated bearings, and her trials have been abandoned. A serious explosion occurred to-day in her coal-bunkers.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Arbitration for Strikers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The New South Wales' Government is negotiating for the settlement of the coal strike by an Arbitration Court.

KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

Fire Insurance Test Case.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

A telegram from Kingston, Jamaica states that the first insurance test case arising out of the recent earthquake, has been decided in favour of the plaintiffs, who succeeded in proving that a fire occurred beforethe earthquake.

SYED IMAD-UL-MULK.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Syed Bilgrami, the first Native Member of the Council of India, on his arrival in London was met at the station by Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Sir David Barr. He was afterwards received by Mr. Morley and took his seat on the Council.

He will serve on the Revenue, Judicial and Stores Committees.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

Mr. Redmond's Ambition.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Limerick, said he intended to work his hardest to effect of the Nationalist Uuity. The day was not distant when all would work shoulder to shoulder as in the days of. Parnell.

OBITUARY.

A Parliamentary Inquiry.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The death has occurred of the Rt. Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

[The late Mr. Ashley was a son of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. He wrote the "Life of Lord Palmerston," to whom he was Private Secretary, and he was at different periods in the Colonial and Board of Trade offices as Under-Secretary. His death puts Sir George and Lady Maud Warrender in mourning.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The deaths have occurred of Mr. John Hammond M. P., and of the Duke of Parma.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 16.

The Viceroy and party spent a quiet day and left at 6 p. m. for Madras, from which port they will embark for Rangoon, arriving there at 8 a. m. on the 20th instant. It is hoped that by having the public arrival early on that date the subsequent programme in Burma may not be altered, as appeared likely owing to His Excellency being obliged to remain an extra day at Hyderabad.

The Viceroy's departure from Hyderabad has been postponed. He will not arrive at Madras until to-morrow. As at present arranged he will arrive at 4-30 o'clock to-morrow evening, the special train, taking him on to the pier, and will embark at once for Rangoon. He will be met at the pier by various officials. The Governor is, we are glad to say, improving, but he will not be able to meet the Viceroy to-morrow afternoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto and party arrived at Madras Harbour at 4-30 p.m. The arrival was strictly private. His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley was unfortunately too indisposed to meet their Excellencies but Lady Lawley accompanied by Major Gyln, Military Secretary and an A. D. C., received them at the station. The Senior Member of Council. The Hon. Mr. Stokes, Mr Wilkinson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cumming, Collector, the Sheriff of Madras, and Mr. Michael, President of the Municipality, were also present and were presented, to Their Excellencies. Heavy rain was experienced on the journey to Madras and the weather is still very unsettled.

Lord Francis Scott, A. D. C. left the party at Hyderabad to shoot in Mysore.

EDUCATION IN THE U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 16.

On Friday morning, replying to an Address presented to him on the occasion of his visit to the Central Hindu College, Benares, Sir John Hewett made a declaration on the subject of Education policy, Referring to secondary education His Honour said he hoped that it might be possible for the State to maintain practically in every district of the United Provinces a high school which should act as a model or standard to the rest of the Secondary Schools within the district. In furtherance also of the interests of Secondary education he stated that he was determined to establish a school-leaving certificates examination, with the object of opening up as many careers as possible to the youths of these provinces, by providing greater variety in the schools' courses. Complimenting the College on the fact that a beginning had already been made in the lower classes with the subject of manual training. His Honour remarked that without a good system of manual training and a sound method of teaching Science it would be impossible to ensure that the boys were grounded in the knowledge requisite to enable them to take full advantage of the technical and industrial education which it was hoped would be offered them at a later stage of their education.

Passing on to the question of the extension of female education in these provinces Sir John Hewett said that that matter was one which was at the present time engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and he himself hoped that it would not be long before they would be able to do something tangible to further it. Two obstacles confronting them were want of funds and the absence of qualified teachers. In this difficult problem the Government were watching experiments, such as those which the Central Hindu College authorities were trying with peculiar interest.

His Honour also received and replied to important addresses from the Benares Municipal and District Boards and Nagri Pracharini Sabha.

OCTROI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 16.

The Punjab Trades Association who are agitating for the abolition of Octroi taxation in Simla and Lahore, have received in addition to a sympathetic letter from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce the following letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant and its enclosures, and to state that my Committee are in sympathy generally with the grievances set forth by your Association, as resulting from the administration of the octroi tax. Your committee are doubtless aware that this Chamber succeeded in getting the octori impost abolished in Cawnpore, and the terminal tax now in force instituted in its stead.'

The Punjab Trade Association have also receive d the following letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant with accom paniments regarding the octroi taxation in Simla and Lahore. My Committee fully sympathise with you in this matter and will afford you their support on the general principle that an Octori taxation should be entirely abolished in India."

The whole question is now under consideration, it will thus be seen that the voice of the Punjab Trades Association in this matter of octroi taxation has already carried some weight.

A POPULAR JUDGE.

Farewell to Mr. Clements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

The members of the Poona Bar mustered in strength this after-noon Villo. Villa, the charming residedce of Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, to entertain Mr. Clements, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Poona, and Mrs. Clements who are shortly leaving for Belgaum. Europeans, Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans comprised the gathering and a very pleasant after-noon was spent.

Mr. K. A. Gharwala Barrister-at-law, delivereda long and interesting speech on the occasion, dwelling on the importance, both socially and judicially, of the position of a Sessions Judge. He referred to the excellent qualites of Mr. Clements as such. Touching upon the social relations between Europeans and Indians he said :—"We are hearing too much nowadays about sympathy between Europeans and Indians and in fact, a Decentralization Commission is appointed more or less with a view to relieve the officials of the many trammals and obtain for them more time to devote to objects which would promote sympathy. Let Government think and do what it likes but the fact will always remain, that lawyers will ever remain a strong link between the rulers and the ruled. It is no secret that Judges did not mix with Indians as they do now and we are grateful for this noble example to our much esteemed Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Mr. Clements has extended a hand of friendship to all and we graciously make a like return to him."

Mr. Clements replied briefly thanking the members of the Bar for their goodwill towards him.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Firozabad Nowroji Waria Forbas Street, Khoreo paton Baloo Dhoravda Small Colaba Bariehifats, Burkee Frith Englieh Hotel, Kumta. Pedru Buttler c/o Mrs Tharnbory Fort. Surat Bhons Gigar opposite balis Dhabao Motiwala, Umalla Narmadashankar Mulji c/o Sarapor Koower Sirdar Singh Bunglow Padoowand, Junagad Sarabhai through Shanti, Nandora Chagan c/o Eyer, Visagapatam G. Lachmanorore ward law College, Bhaw nagar Firosha c/o Sorabji Rustomji Khetwadi tenth line, Kasad Chandra Shidoo Lohar Lalwadi Lakdi coal vakhar Bahanpur Shankar Lahonod c/o Bhaoo Mohanlal Sonar Nalbazar, Bihta E. G. Ahmedabur.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

Scenes in the Legislative Assembly.

Sydney, November 1.

Another exciting scene took place in the Legislative Assembly early this morning as members were returning to their places after a division on the Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill.

The Premier moved that progress should be reported.

Mr. Nielson: "A new clause can be moved. What sort of business is this?"

The Chairman: "Order! I call upon the hon. member to apologise."

Mr. Nielson: "No! I won't apologise."

The Chairman: "Sergeant, remove the hon. member."

The Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Nielson left the Chamber together, amid considerable disorder.

During the demonstration Mr. Stuart Robertson rose and said that he had to protest against the action of the Chairman in ordering the removal of Mr Nielson. "I am determined," he said, "not to be gagged by you or anybody else."

The Chairman: "Order! I demand that the hon. member apologise."

Mr. Robertson: "I won't apologise. Bring in the Police."

The Chairman: "I give the hon. member another chance. Will he apologise?"

Mr. Robertson: "No, I won't. I belong to a race that never yielded—a race that will never be gagged by a—."

The Chairman: "Sergeant, the hon. member for Camperdown."

The Sergeant-at-Arms approached Mr. Robertson, whereupon the latter rose with folded arms and accompanied him from the Chamber amid a further outbrust of cheers and evidences of dissent.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Melbourne, November 3.

The attitude assumed by Mr. Reid in the House of Representatives is puzzling in the extreme. All his old fire seems to be gone. He is generally in the House, but he seldom speaks, and amendments are proposed by his supporters, apparently without reference to him. The opinion is steadily growing that he will probably be the first High Commissioner, and his tenderness towards the Government is generally attributed to the probability of his accepting the position. If he does so the salary will have to be increased, as it would not pay him to relinquish his practice at the Bar for £3,500 a year. Members have been sounded on this point, and there are signs of a growing inclination to either increase the salary to £5,000 or to bring it up to this amount by the aid of allowances. Changes are looked for before long in many directions, but the matter which is now being most immediately discussed is that of Mr. Reid going to London. Sir John Forrest would appear to be now out of the running, but all the same it would be extremely unwise to allege that he is not one of the possibilities for the new London office. He is one of the most regular attendants in the House, and no one is devoting closer attention to the tariff than the late Treasurer.

South Australia Scandal.

Adelaide, November 1.

Yesterday T. H. Nicholls, the chief clerk on the civil side of the Crown Law Department, was arrested on a charge of having embezzled £300. It is understood that Nicholls, suspecting that he was wanted, motored to Murray Bridge where he was arrested. He drafted most of the Government Bills which came before Parliament this session, and his salary was £350 a year. Nicholls was brought before the Adelide Police Court to-day on a charge that, on October 29, at Adelaide, being employed in the public service of His Majesty and entrusted by virtue of such employment with the receipt of money, he did fraudulently and feloniously embezzle the sum of £300 received into his possession. The accused was remanded to Thursday next on bail.

The inquiry into the collision between the steamer 'Everton Grange," outward bound for Melbourne, and the schooner 'Oscar Robinson," inward bound from the coast with a cargo of wheat, in the Port Adelaide River on the morning of August 29, which resulted in the sinking of the schooner, was resumed by the Marine Board to-day. The Board found that the "Oscar Robinson" was solely to blame for the collison, inasmuch as she failed to observe the by-law dated October 12, 1906, and was steering for the wrong side of the channel. The Board added that no blame was attachable to the "Everton Grange" or Pilot Thompson.

The Australian Tariff.

Melbourne, November 3.

The progress made with the tariff during last week was more apparent than real, as although about 60 items were disposed of the majority presented little matter of a contentious character. Where serious opposition was offered Sir William Lyne was obliged, in nearly every case, to give way. Had he not been so determined, the fodder duties would have remained in the schedule and would have become operative in a year's time. He however refused to make this concession, and the consequence was that they were swept away altogether. The worst is that the Treasurer rarely goes to the trouble of explaining why he ignored the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and why he fixed duties at much higher rates than were recommended. The general idea is that the tariff will not be sent to the Senate this year.

Dukedom of Portland.

THE DRUCE CLAIM.

London, November 2.

Miss Robinson, who has been called by George Hollamby Druce to prove that his father Thomas Charles Druce was the fifth Duke of Portland, has informed the police that while she was gazing into a shop-window yesterday a thief snatched her hand-bag containing an important diary which she was to have produced as evidence in support of G. H. Druce's claim. She had, however, made extracts from the diary and she still has possession of those extracts.

G. H. Druce stated to an interviewer yesterday that every page of Miss Robinson's diary had been copied and amply authenticated prior to the theft.

THE GERMAN SCANDALS.

FRESH LITIGATION.

London, November 2.

The German Public Prosecutor has carried General Count Moltke's libel case against Herr Maximilian Harden to the Landgeriohte for retrial before three or five Judges.

The Public Prosecutor will represent General Moltke's interests and conduct the case. General Moltke will appear as a co-prosecutor with the additional advantage of testifying on oath. He was not on his oath in the recent trial.

The Autumn Mail Contract.

Melbourne, November 3.

The Prime, Minister would seem to be on the high road towards complete recovery. He now attends every sitting of Parliament and he has also resumed control of his department. For the past fortnight his time has principally been taken up in dealing with the details of the new mail contract, and this matter will, it is understood, be finally settled at a meeting of Cabinet to be held to-morrow. Some little difficulties are understood to have arisen, but that they will be capable of arrangement admits of little doubt.

Railway Accident in Germany.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

London, November 2.

The front portion of a railway train, consisting of passenger coaches, was derailed near Cologne, in Rhenish Prussia, yesterday, owing to slippery rails The coaches were precipitated down an embankment and the rear portion of the train (trucks laden with stone) crashed on to them, crushing the engine-driver and six passengers to death and injuring 14 other persons.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE TRAIN DE LUXE.

III.—Mount Abu.

We now fully appreciate the charm of the B. B. & C. I. Train de luxe. How comfortable we are and how well they feed us! If God sends the food and the devil the cooks in most places, his Satanic Majesty was foiled by the Railway management. Everything is quite nice and everything well cooked and daintily served. One object of the Company was to protect the traveller from the inconveniences and the discomforts of Indian hotels. In that they have certainly succeeded, for both accommodation and cuisine are vastly superior to the general run of Indian hotels, of which one only need see little to remember much. Our first meal on the train was dinner, just we left Ahmedabad and was good—well, as good as a Yacht Club Band night dinner, quite, and though one must always remember that the facilities on a train cannot be as great as those of a first class club or hotel there was nothing that need be apologised for. There were no flying dust and smuts for ever dropping on one's plate and in one's glass, as so often occurs in a dining car at home and abroad and in India, for the gauze blinds are an adequate protection.

Everyone felt perfectly at peace with the world and we could have sat up late for a rubber or a chat if we had liked, but bed was tempting after a busy day and I think everyone turned in early, as we were to arrive at Abu Road soon after sunrise and some one said we were to have breakfast at 7-30. Anyhow we went to sleep.—that is I did—at Ahmedabad and woke up at Abu Road. I should not have awoke then, but that I heard some are tapping at my door and crying out "Tea Memsahib."

And delicious tea it was, not tea that has been left to stew all night and then served up lukewarm, but tea that was unmistakeably fresh and pleasant to the taste. I do not know whether they have a cow or a refrigerator on board, but the milk was cream and the not sugar and white-lead from a dubba.

Breakfast was delightful and then we turned out, four tonga loads of us. We were photographed before we started for the hill which was well, for we were then spick and span with spotless "waists" and skirts. Later on we should have had to be dug out of dust before the camera could have had the ghost of a chance.

We got under way by nine o'clock. There would have been less dust if there had been more rain last monsoon, so the fault was not that of the Company, or of its officials, or cooks, much less of Captain Higgins, who, being biggest, naturally got most, though not having petticoats he retained and carried less than the smallest lady of the party. Guide-books tell you about the drive, which was exhilarating notwithstanding the dust, so I shall not copy out anybody else's description nor attempt any fresh one for the benefit of Indian readers. My companions may do that for their friends "across the herring-pond" if they like hereafter; but far better refer them to Murray or Stubbs for this kind of thing. Our poet began again as we expected, inspired by the fresh air of the early morning, but it opened "Abu, sweet Mount of Abu" and sounded like a parody on "Sammy." "Sweet! sweet!!" exclaimed one of our ladies as one took stock of the scenery which Emmeline would have contrasted with the Rockies if we had let her. "Couldn't help it, had to," was her only apology, as the tonga jolted over a stone in the road and we had to hang on to each other or we might have gone overboard, which would have been an international calamity for Columbia and Britain, "hereditary enemies, as somebody said last week, had to join hands for mutual protection which was as it should be.

The halts to change ponies here and there came as pleasant reliefs as we got down at each stage and shook off the dust of the one just completed beforestarting on another. Otherwise we should have gone on increasing in weight to such an extent we might have wanted elephants to tow us the last few miles. Getting down also enabled us to take the creases out of our knees, to make use of an expression which I believe was first heard in the States. What charming companions these of mine are to be sure and so full of appreciation and fun and life. It is worth while making the journey to meet the American abroad. They do not talk of Wall-Street and Broadway and dollars. They understand rupees, though annas and pies they will sow broadcast as though they expected to reap a crop of gold mohurs. If giving to the poor is indeed lending to the Lord they are laying up for themselves treasures in heaven which will be subject to no deductions for Income-Tax.

One of my tonga-companions had come out from Marseilles on the same ship with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji with whom she had had some interesting conversations, which doubtless added to her perplexity as to why the Asiatic is not allowed equal rights with the scum of the Levant in her own country where we used to be told "a man is a man if he's willing to toil and the poorest may gather the fruits of the soil." But I refrained from prating on the subject for fear she might retaliate with little pointed allusions to Australia and the Transvaal for example. There were chinks in my armour and of course she could have seen them if I had asked her.

Well, we left the tongas at the end of the seventeen miles' drive and left the bulk of the dust of the last stage in the compound of the Rajputana Hotel for which the mali will be duly thankful I dare say, though still more dust was deposited on the floors of our bed-rooms and yet another instalment converted into mud in our hand-basins and bath-tubs.

Evening came and with it rickshaws, at least a dozen and a start was made for the lake. It is not as big as Superior or Ontario, but it is very pretty, as a reference to one of the guide-books, or Bourne and Shepherd's or Raja Deen Dayal's collections of photographs will show. And it is well worth visiting.

Two of us, needless to say one was a gentleman—preferred to walk. A little exercise is a good thing; but we had more than we bargained for. A red rag to a bull is a red rag to a cow (just as sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander) even if the red rag is the lining of a jacket. Mine was at all events. My amiable escort was carrying it when a meek-eyed cow came charging down on us. It was easily driven by a native woman, so it may have been a Swadeshi, an Extremist, an Irreconcible cow. It was no use our thinking of "proclaiming" the area under the Seditious Meetings Act, The cow had already proclaimed the whole district and came for us "at the rate of knots" as the sailors say.

"Jao, Sahib, jao," shrieked the Oriental milkmaid.

It was easier said than done. Open road, open country. Where to jao?

It might perhaps have been well if my friend and protector had finessed with the red rag and left me to execute the infuriated beast with my sunshade, after the fashion of a Spanish bull-fight. But there was no time to decide which should be toreador and which piccador. The cow "came down like a wolf on the fold"—didn't have any cohorts gleaming in purple and gold or even indigenous dhoties for miles round. There were no trees to swing ourselves up even if we had been able, and no caves into which to beat a precipitate retreat. On came the cow, full speed ahead, tail erect and horns well down. It would have been a mercy if it had been in reversed order. We had no time to think though we thought much—among other things of one of the principal lessons of the Boer War. This we put into practice. We sought cover. Any cover, says the strategist, (or the tactician, I forget which) is better than none. We looked for a stone, or a pebble; even a fallen leaf would have been acceptable. All this occurred in much less time than it takes to write, of course, and in very much less time than it takes to spell some words. But suddenly we espied on our flank a bit of bamboo matting round a juvenile tree.—And we were saved! Ramabai, or whatever her name was, gave the password and countersign to the bovine belligerent and led it ignominiously away.

Then, and not until then, did we put our heads above the line of fire. You will believe me when I add, in the words of the guide-book, the air in Mount Abu is exhilarating and the scenery grand.

The Poet Laureate desired me to send you a rhyme entitled "Tourist and Taurus" and the poet laureaheir apparent something headed "Under the Bamboo Screen." But I positively declined.

Night came on and dinner. Then recollections of "an American Girl in India." No one feared the advent of a baboon addicted to the annexation of hosiery; but snakes, snakes, and the fear of them! One of our party was sure there were snakes in her room and the first mussal who could be found was commandeered and overhauled the entire room and its appointments, bed, pillows, cupboards, everything was examined under the light of a big lamp. There were no snakes. And I rather think the lady was a little disappointed that nothing was discovered. Snakes! There ought to be snakes in India! Still they are not mentioned in the contract and again we cannot blame either the Railway Company or Captain Higgins.

Next morning more sightseeing. A cool night had made a "Europe morning" and it was eleven o'clock before our long train of rickshaws wended its way to the Dilwara temples. Our fame had preceded us and if the Viceroy, the American President, Lal Lajpatrai, Ali Baba and Forty Thieves had been expected they could not have given us a more resonant reception. No one cried "Bande Mataram," or "Rule Britannia', or even "Hail Columbia" it is true. Tom-toms were beaten, bells rung, cymbals clashed—a noise as though all Bedlam had been let loose. It was not without its advantages perhaps, for here again came the difficulty of boots with many buttons. Buttons men invented for our sins, button-hooks as mitigation of sentence. Moral: Carry a pocket button-hook when you travel in the East, if you must look smart about the heels.

We walked round and gushed over the carvings when we were joined by a loquacious gentleman overflowing with suavity and information, who gave the name of Varma and the inevitable pun followed, (applied to the temperature of course). He began "this Temple was erected in the reign of your Henry the Second,"

"Our, Henry the Second!" exclaimed Sadie with her nose in the air.

"Well, Henry II. was before the Mayflower, stoopid," observed Consuelo.

"Why certainly, dear," said Emmeline.

"Then I reckon he was our Henry II." agreed Sadie.

And the description was proceeded with.

Some one remarked upon the frequency with which the lotus appeared in the decorations of the temple and observed that the lotus originally came from Egypt.

"Lotus was discovered by great Sanskrit scholar. Nila means blue and 'Igupta' meaning 'hidden,' both derived from Sanskrit, showing the close connection that must have existed in early times between "India and Egypt," sagely observed the philosopher.

To which we unanimously assented. "Hmmm" though I don't suppose for a moment that anyone was fully convinced he had explained the lotus in the carving any more than the milk in the cocoanut. But why should we worry? Why take the trouble to search it out when you can have information simply poured out before you in this gratuitous manner? The man's information was astonishing. And still we gazed and still the wonder grew that one small head could carry all he pretended to know. We are still wondering though someone said all he said was "gospel fact."

The long line of rickshaws carried us posthaste to the tonga-terminus after luncheon. It was a weird sight, but we were weirder by the time we had gone down the dust road and rejoined our train. Never liked a train so much before. We were quite glad to be back in it. And so to bed, to wake up, we hope, in Ajmere.

F. P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS IN BOMBAY NOVEMBER 16.—Perkins Major, M. A. D., from Poona.
Grant, Capt., I. A. S., from Poona.
Rasch, Lt. I. A., from Simla.
Noke, Capt., R. A. M. C., from Rawalpindi.
Batten, Major, 61st Pioneers, from Wellington.
Blache, Lt., Poona Horse, from Persia.
Fowle, Major Bedford Regt., from Jhansi.
Hill, Capt., 110th M. I., from Ahmednagar.
Keyworth, Major 74th Pioneers from Saugor.
Gordon-Rae, Lt., 123rd Rifles, from England.
Searle, Capt., 80th C. I. H., from England.
Napier, Major, 39th C. I. H., from England.
Harford, Capt., 29th Lancers, from England.
Waller, Major, 42nd Deoli Regt., from England.
Binny, Capt., 1st Lancers, from England.
Nicholson, Major, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Wilson, Lt., 114th Maharattas, from England.
Bovet, Capt., S. and M., from England.
Wintour, Major, 28th Cavalry, from England.
Fairburn, Capt., R. A. M. C., from England.
Miller, Lt. 108th I., from England.
Morice, Lt. 37th Dogras, from England.
Hancock, Col., 87th Punjabis, from England.
Young, Major, S. and T. C., from England.
Jones, Capt., R. H. A., from England.
Hood, Major, 7th Rajputs, from England.
Acland, Lt. XI Lancers. from England.
Symons, Lt. Gloster Regt., from England.
Chaplin, Major, 8th Cavalry, from England.
Taylor, Capt., 39th G. Rifles, from Lansdowne.
Campbell, Major, R. A., from England.
Milman, Lt. R. A., from England.
Wilson, Major, 8th P. R., from England.
Buchanan, Capt., 35th Sikhs from England.
Kavanagh, Col., 10th Hussars, from England.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY NOV. 16.—Wilson, Major, 8th G. R., to Shillong.
Campbell, Major, R. A. to Ferozpore.
Sandbach, Col. R. E., to Aldershot.
Lang, Capt., S. and T. to Umballa.
Hood, Major, 7th Rajputs, to Malakand.
Warren, Lt.-Col., 3rd Brahmans, to Agra.
Newmann, Capt., 48th Pioneers, to Bareilly.
Patterson, Capt. R. E., to Roorkee.
Morris, Lt., Guides, to Mardan.
Jones, Major, S. and T. C. to Poona.
Murray, Major, I. A., to England.
Willis, Lt., 58th Rifles, to Kohat.
Wallace, Col. I. A., to Peshawar.
Dalton, Major, R. A. M. C., to England.
Doran, Col. the R. Irish to Rawalpindi.
Beatty, Major, 31st Lancers, to Meerut.
Chambers, Lt. 10th Lancers, to Jullundur.
Pepys, Capt, 57th Rifles, to Peshawar.
Maxwell, Major, 10th Lancers, to England.
Nicholls, Lt.-Col. 55th Rifles, to Nowshera.
Campbell, Lt.-Col., 26th Punj, to D. I. Khan.
Waller, Major 42nd Deoli Regt. to Deoli.
Pollard, Capt. R. A., to Kirkee.
Nicholson, Major, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Hill, Capt., 110th Mahrattas to England.
Fowle, Major, Bedford Regt., to Aden.
Black, Lt., 34th Poona Horse, to Aurungabad.
Noke, Capt., R. A. M. C., to Poona.
Rasch, Lt. I. A., to Cairo.
Grant, Capt. I. A. S., to Poona.
Perkins, Major, M. A. D., to Poona.

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

THE Union Jack Club, in London which was opened by His Majesty the King on 1st July, has more than satisfied the hopes and aspirations of its promoters and most ardent supporters. The Council are now able to estimate the extent of its popularity with the sailors and soldiers to whom it was presented, and the result is most gratifying and encouraging.

Over 13,000 men have occupied the bedrooms at the Club since it was opened, the number of soldiers being about equal to that of sailors and marines. No further proof is therefore required that the Club has met a real want, and is a great success. It is much appreciated by the men of both Services, and its popularity is assured, The Council have but one regret, and that is their inability to provide accommodation for all who, at every week-end, flock to its doors from the naval and military stations. The number of bedrooms now available is 204, yet week after week not one of these rooms remains unoccupied. Every effort is made, by temporary makeshifts, to satisfy the demands of the men anxious to live in their own club rather than sleep at the indifferent lodging-houses which abound in the neighbourhood, and are their only alternatives. A limit, however, is reached when is becomes impossible to provide any further accommodation in the Club, and consequently hundreds of men have to make their own arrangements for the night elsewhere. This is far from satisfactory, and the Council earnestly desire that they should be able to obtain the additional bedrooms which are so much needed. This can be done by building the extension, for which a portion of the original site is still available. The effect would be an increase of 150 bedrooms. Through the generosity of the public the Council already have in their possession a part of the requisite funds. With the object of providing if possible, the whole of the balance, a scheme has been laid before them embodying the idea that a magazine containing stories, articles, and poems, profusely illustrated, should be produced for sale at a popular price next year. A large number of authors and authoresses, whose names will be subsequently announced, have already promised their practical and sympathetic support. It is hoped that many of our leading artists will generously assist with sketches and illustrations, and that various firms who are able to produce the necessary munitions of war, such as paper, ink, blocks, &c., will be kind enough to contribute towards the supply, while others may be willing to help with the printing and binding. The Council also trust that one of our great and patriotic publishing firms will render assistance in the publishing of the magazine.

The price of a copy will be such that every purchaser, while supporting the Union Jack Club and helping towards the completion of this national memorial, will receive full and even overflowing measure of literary and artistic value in return for his payment.

All communications should be addressed to Major H F Trippel, at Onslow Hall, Richmond, Surrey, who is the originator of the idea, and will act for the Council of the Club as Honorary Editor-in-Chief.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

Commonwealth Postage Stamps.

THE VICTORIAN HARVEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 4.

Professor Stephen Leacock, Ph. D., of Magil University, Montreal, Canada, arrived in Adelaide on Saturday evening from Sydney, and in an interview with a representative of "The Advertiser" he gave some interesting particulars of his mission. He is making a tour of British self-governing colonies with the object of studying Imperial relations trade defence, immigration, and such cognate problems. Professor Leacock is well known as a writer on Canadian history and politics and he has been particularly associated with the movement towards closer relations with the mother country. On his present tour he is in Australia chiefly as a student of public affairs, but at the same time he has been giving addresses on a great many topics of Imperial interest, and the Adelaide University has arranged with him to give a lecture at the Prince of Wales lecture-room at the University to-night upon the subject, "The Empire in the twentieth century," to which the general public will be cordially welcome. Professor Leacock has given public addresses in all the great cities of Canada, in London, Oxford, Perth, the cities of New Zealand, Sydney, and Melbourne. He has had the advantage of being brought into personal contact, not only with the chief statesmen of the British colonies but with a great number of leading politicians of the mother country, and therefore his views on the present Imperial situation are likely to be of general interest. "What features of Australian politics have chiefly attracted your attention?" asked the reporter "I am most struck by the growing problem of the control of the Pacific Ocean. No doubt the importance of the rapidly increasing commercial trade is apparent to people in Australia, but I do not think there is any realisation in other parts of the Empire of the enormous importance that must be attached in the future to the growth of the commercial power in the Pacific, and of the inter-oceanic trade. Some people in England seem in doubt as to whether a fast steamer service across the Pacific is a feasible plan, but I am inclined to think that within the next decade we shall have not one, but several fast services running from the east to the west on this new high-way of commerce. The United States Government have promised that the Panama Canal shall be completed in 1912, and t' is ought to mean that a large part of Australasian export trade will move eastward inst

supervision, etc. The Board, therefore recommends, with review to secure the best class of work, and to provide against variations in printing, and also to permit of better supervision, that the postage stamp printing should be done in one office, under the supervision of an expert stamp printer.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

The Postmaster-General has prohibited, by "Gazette" notice, the delivery of letters to E. H. Lenny, of Melbourne. John Wren, whose correspondence was prohibited a fortnight ago, has refused to sign the guarantee demanded by the Postmaster-General that he would not use the post-office for betting purposes. He has written a letter to Mr. Mauger denying that he ever used the post-office for such purposes, and he, moreover, maintained in the some letter that Mr. Mauger had shown bias in singling him out. "I assign," wrote Wren, "as the reason for the prohibition movement that, I was strongly opposed to you at the last election." Wren went on to say that he had written a pamphlet against Mr. Mauger at the time of the elections, and that Mr. Mauger had issued a leaflet in reply. "I am forced to the belief," he continued, "that you have abused the enormous powers vested in you for the gratification of a personal animus against me." Mr. Scott, referring, to this letter, said that it was an undoubted fact that Wren had issued betting lists, and that he was getting the advice of the Crown Solicitor on Wren's letter. An Anti-Gambling Bill of a stringent character has been introduced by the New Zealand Government. It provides for the prevention of the sale of Tattersall's sweep tickets in New Zealand,and prohibits persons carrying on business with a gaming house personally or by messenger, agent, post, telegraph, telephone, or otherwise under a heavy penalty. Street betting is also punishable by a fine of £100. Betting news and racing tips are prohibitted, and the double totalisator is to be done away with.

THE VICTORIAN HARVEST.

The conditions are daily becoming more unfavourable in respect to the grain harvest. Over the greater portion of the grain-growing districts the rainfall for the past two months has been so scant that there has been little or no growth. Farmers have been buoyed up with the hope that heavy rain would come in time to give at least a moderate yield of wheat and a sufficient quantity of oats and hay for the working teams on the farms until the following harvest, but even these moderate hopes will not be realised in many of the northern districts, especially in portions of the Mallee and northern counties, the Goulburn Valley, and the North-East. In these areas the wheat crops, though very short, still have a good healthy colour, and two inches of rain ,within the next eight or ten days' followed by showery weather, would give fair returns. If the dry weather continues, however, many of the crops will be scarcely worth harvesting, and over the whole area the yield will be very poor. The oat crops are in even worse condition.

The country extending beyond Broadmeadows, Bacchus Marsh, and Werribee is suffering from drought even more severely than the northern areas. Crops and grass are almost complete failures.

The districts that have been favoured with a rainfall sufficient to give fair to good crops are the newly opened up wheat areas in the Western District. In portions of the Wimmera and western mallee districts fair crops will be harvested even if no rain falls.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Sydney telegram, dated November 3. says:—The North-Western mail train was derailed at Breeza, 16 miles from Werris Creek, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was approaching the station, when the engine and tender and a carriage left the line. The engine was thrown on its side, the tender across the line, and the carriage nearest the engine was telescoped. Owing to the presence of mind of the driver in applying the air-brake, what might have proved a much more serious accident was averted. Nobody was injured, but the passengers, of whom there were 100, were much shaken. The passengers, recognising what they owed to the promptitude of the driver and fireman, contributed a purse of sovereigns for them, but neither would accept the money as a present. Dr. McKellar, M.L.C., said that he would purchase some suitable testimonial for them. The line was torn up for a distance of thirty yards. Two of the passengers on the train had a sensational experience in the recent accident at Werris Creek.

NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCES.

In a paper laid before the Legislative Assembly Mr. Waddell gave information as to the second year's operations of the Commissioners appointed under the State Debt and Sinking Fund Act of 1904. The Commissioners opened the year with a balance of £56,484 and this was added to during the year by the annual contribution of £350,000 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the sum of £50,000 out of the ascertained surplus for the year 1905-6 by repayments on account of country towns' water supply works £812, by interest on investments £10,791, and by other small sums, making a total £983,222. Redemptions of Treasury deficiency bills and debentures were effected during the same period to the extent of £477,784. There is now on fixed deposit with the banks and earning interest £291,295; on deposits with the colonial Treasurer £5,986; and on current account with the banks, £178,455. The Commissioners have invested £22,608 in the purchase of 3 per cent. funded stock on the local market to the face value of £25,337 at the different rates of £88, £89 10, and £90 respectively per £100 of stock. The amount of stock issued under the provisions of advances to Settlers Act of 1899 has undergone a reduction, the sum of £305,000 having been cancelled in accordance with the terms of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1906. Attached to the report is a copy of the arrangements between the Government and London and Westminster Bank in connection with the issue and registration of the stocks of the State. The conditions are :—On issue a commission to the bank of ¼ per cent.; expenses of advertising, stationery, &c., incidental to issue, including preparation of stock certificates to bearer to be borne by the Government : for management a commission at the rate of £250 per million pounds per annum ; a commission of one-eighth per cent.for paying off inscribed stock at maturity; on the issue of stock in exchange for loans, which have matured or are approaching maturity, a commission of ¼ per cent: but in the event of a general scheme of conversion being offered embracing debentures falling due at different dates, a commission of one-eighth per cent. to be paid to the bank to relinquish without compensation the management, &c.. In the event of the Government deciding to undertake the work themselves all fees payable by the public on the issue or reinscription of stock certificates to bearer, &c., are to be retained by the bank.

THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

The Federal Statistician on Saturday issued his vital statistics for the quarter ended March 31 These show that the mean population of the States and of the Commonwealth during the first quarter of the current year was as follows :—

Stat.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W	818,213	714,672	1,532,885
Victoria	817,069	615,739	1,232,808
Queensland	292,065	243,083	535,148
S. Australia ...	204,391	180,194	384,585
W. Australia ...	153,921	108,261	262,182
Tasmania	92,422	86,784	179,212
Total.....	2,178,087	1,948,733	4,126,820

A.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 1,799, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 145. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 24,912, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,454.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 4,037, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 536. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 51,485, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,904.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 14,410, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,864. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 1,41,926, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,847.

POONA NOTES.

Military and Sporting News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 16.

Times have been very dull here lately and Poona has quite settled down into ordinary humd rum hard-working cold weather life, and this year I think it is even more uninteresting than usual. The only event of any importance that has occurred lately, was the visit of the Commander-in-Chief to His Excellency the Governor at Ganeshkhind. This however brought no social functions in its train and Lord Kitchener's only appearance in public was at the big parade of the garrison yesterday. We had hoped to see Sir George Clarke also on this occasion, as His Excellency has not yet attended any parade of troops.

Yesterday's parade was quite one of the best that has been seen in Poona for long ; the troops were all in "Drill Order, Khaki," as was the case on the last occasion when Lord Kitchener attended a parade here, so that there was no show of scarlet and gold, and the only note of colour in the general Khaki was introduced by the pennons of the Cavalry and Lancers. Brigadier-General Swann commanded the troops on parade which were the 26th Light Cavalry, the Royal Field Artillery, Mounted Infantry, 1st Infantry Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, R. E., consisting of 3rd Sappers and Miners and Connaught Rangers, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade under Colonel Aplin, 107th Pioneers, consisting of the 80th Carnatic Infantry, 114th Mahrattas, 107th Pioneers, and 121st Pioneers.

The troops were in position by 8-10 and were formed up in a hollow square of which the right face was formed by the Cavalry, the front by the R. F. A., Mounted Infantry and 1st Infantry Brigade, and the left face by the 2nd Infantry Brigade ; the Infantry Regiments being in line of quarter-columns.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by General Sir Archibald Hunter and General Richardson with their respective Staffs rode up punctually at 8-30, and was received with a general salute; a salute being also fired by the guns. By this time a very large crowd of spectators representing the whole of Poona Society was collected in the enclosed spaces near the flagstaff on the saluting base.

Lord Kitchener then presented the C.B. to Surgeon-General Trevor and Brigadier-Generals Greenfield and Bradshaw, and the Royal Humane Society's medal to two lascars of the Bombay coast defences, who had well earned their decoration by their gallant rescue of a gunner at midnight from Bombay Harbour, when there was a strong tide running. After this the march-past took place, on the excellence of which Lord Kitchener was heard to remark as they went past. After the Infantry the Mounted Troops trotted past, and the Cavalry went by again at a gallop. This last was a fine performance but rather spoiled by the dust which rose in thick clouds, so that after the leading squadron had gone by, all that could be distinguished of the others, was the few nearest men and the glint of the lance-heads in the dust further off.

After the march-past the parade was formed up again in one long line, and advanced in Review order, and on halting gave the general salute again. This terminated the proceedings, and, after expressing his pleasure at the excellence of the parade, His Excellency rode off and motored back to Ganeshkhind, stopping on the way at East Kirkee to see the new mess recently built by the Officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

There are a good many officers up for examination now in progress, and it entails a good many field-days to finish. Being an examination orders are issued very shortly before the event, and units do not know when they are going till they get there. The Infantry units detailed for each force bivouac at the rendezvous the previous night, as the start next morning is a very early one—6-30 a.m. The first day was last Monday on the ground round the Peringat Road, and I am told that the operations were not very exciting or interesting. I suppose it is only natural that an examiner should play for safety. There are three days' operations next week—on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday; so that there is plenty of hard work ahead.

The prospectus just issued for the Kirkee Autumn Race Meeting is a very attractive one and it is to be hoped that all the events will fill well. Two days are advertised, December 5th and 7th, on the latter of which handicaps will be run. The stakes are Rs. 45, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, for all races; and the two that appear the most attractive are the Diana Stakes, Catch weights, on the first day and the Godira Plate, distance handicap, on the second for lady riders.

Out of the profits of the last meeting the management have greatly improved the enclosures and railings on the Kirkee course, and I hope the promoters of this sporting little meeting will be as successful this time as they were the last.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has at last almost reached its final stage after being in progress for a fortnight. There was a very large entry this year, seventeen teams in all, of whom one scratched. The best matches so far have been that between the Leicesters and Gymkhana in the first round, which the former won by the odd goal in the five after a very tough struggle, when the result was doubtful till the final whistle went. In the second round the Royal Fusiliers had a splendid game against the Connaught Rangers in which the local team was rather unexpectedly defeated by 2-1: and the Bishop's High School had hard work to beat the Royal Scots, for whom no officer was playing, by 1-0. In the semi-final round the Leicesters beat the Royal Fusiliers by 2-0, as had been anticipated, and a hard fight between the Customs and Bishop's High School resulted in a pointless draw after extra time had been played. The tie will be played off to-day. For the final I rather fancy that the Leicesters will manage to beat either of the other teams, as they are all fast and handy with their sticks and have a tower of strength in their centre forward Braddell (the lone officer in the team) who is not only a prolific goal-scorer but also a most judicious skipper and has his side well together the whole time.

Except for one deplorable match, the play has been noticeable for its general fairness and freedom from roughness and fouling ; and in the instance I have referred to I believe that the ill-feeling shown and rough play indulged in was the result of much betting on the result of the game ; a certain section of the spectators grew very noisy, and it seems a great pity that a good game like hockey cannot be played for sport, unaccompanied by the wagering of money on the result which, as in this case, often leads to unfortunate scenes.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi.....	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	3
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	5
Total.....	2*	1	80
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,370		
Same date last year.....	2	2	89

* Includes one imported case from Satara.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 16th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	81	60	0
B	169	123	11
C	80	96	1
D	72	51	1
E	161	129	3
F & G	74	6	0
Total to date..	608	475	16
Total rats killed			1,099

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorath Novill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Interest was added to Saturday's racing by an innovation in the matter of courses. The want of a buoy in the harbour from which a dead beat home could be more or less assured has always been felt, and from the mighty brain of the Honorary Secretary at last emerged the brilliant suggestion that one should be laid. With the permission of the Port authorities this has been done and it was included experimentally in all three courses on Saturday and was found to be a valuable addition to the many sailing marks which our harbour contains.

Earlier starts were the order of the day as a result of last Saturday's experiences but really were not necessary as a nice breeze sprang up in the afternoon which brought the whole fleet racing past the schooner almost too early in the afternoon. Sapphire made her first appearance for the season in the A class and with Turquoise came down to the line just a little too soon. Turquoise made a smart attempt to get on her opponent's weather but was too close to the line and both boats executed some very pretty manoeuvres during the last few seconds, Sapphire finally getting away with about a length to the good. Isca was some way astern. It was a broad reach to the Sunk Rock which Sapphire rounded first. Wide berth had to be given to the rock as it was low water, but all three cleared the danger successfully. Sapphire increased her lead slightly to South Karanja and still more on the reach to the Mark buoy, Isca was going very well all the way. From the mark buoy the course was back to South Karanja and half way there Turquoise dropped her rudder clean off, an old trick of hers. She at once pulled out of the race and her crew proceeded to navigate her home steering with the mainsheet and an oar over the stern, bringing her back to moorings in an exceedingly smart and seamanlike manner.

It was a dead beat home from South Karanja and Isca's new headsails seemed to tell, as she worked away behind Sapphire at a fine pace and, at the finish, was well inside her time.

There were only three entries in the B Class handicap but Trixie made a post entry in spite of the fact that she was without her spinnaker. All except Mannikin made a good start, Sayonara indulging in a spinnaker on the reach to Sunk Rock which she would have been better without.

The jibe round Sunk Rock was negotiated without accident, though Mannikin made a surprising evolution of it. Sayonara held her lead as far as South Karanja Buoy though Trixie would have caught her if she had had a spinnaker. By the way, this was the first appearance of Trixie under the complicated racing flag of the Royal Scots who are her new owners.

Sayonara found the sea too much for her on the reach to the Mark buoy and Trixie and Erin both passed her, the latter drawing up on Trixie. Mannikin also passed Sayonara. On the beat in, Trixie and Erin had a great race. Erin made a better cast inside Middle Ground and crossed her opponent close in to the schooner, winning without having to draw on her time allowance. Mannikin went well to windward as usual, in spite of her disreputable looking suit of sails and was second, being less than half a minute on time behind Erin. There was an excellent entry of ten boats in the small class and all came up to the line. Maud and Lapwing showed the way across the line, Maud was close in to the schooner and luffed still closer inshore to escape the attentions of other competitors. Lapwing had far the better berth to leeward and with her wind clear soon ran away from the rest. Peewit soon got going at a great pace and ran into the lead half way to Sunk Rock. Lapwing was second round the lighthouse, hitting the rock as she passed, an example followed by a good many of the class. It was another broad reach to the new buoy and Peewit still further increased her lead. One or two tried their spinnaker but they were more harm than good. Valdyrie showed great speed off the wind, closing on Lapwing near mark buoy but the latter would not let her past.

It was a dead beat home in a nice sailing breeze and though Lapwing made a gallant attempt to catch Peewit it was not to be done. Tomtit began by working out to windward but could not catch Lapwing at all. Maud tried up harbour along the Karanja side to begin with, and improved her position, finishing behind Tomtit. Midget went very well all through in spite of a narrow shave at the mark buoy. Valkyrie did not do so well to windward and was beaten by Clutha, though not on time. The finish was a very pretty sight as all three classes arrived at nearly the same time, passing the schooner in quick succession. Peewit won easily without her time allowance and has well earned promotion to the B Class in which she ought to do well.

Next week it is hoped that it may be possible to arrange a race for ships boats under service rig. It is some time since a race of this kind has taken place under the auspices of the Yacht Club, as of late years entries have not been forthcoming but we hear that there is a fair prospect of sufficient being obtained now.

Another item of interest is the very sporting offer by our leading sporting paper of a cup to be called the "Sporting Times" Cup. This will probably be sailed for by the C. Class at a date which will be fixed later, and we may be sure that a full entry will be obtained.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise...	5 12	Mr F J Preston..	3 30	Did not finish	
Sapphire ...	Scr	R H H Hopkins and Capt Muter	3 30	5 18 41½	1 48 44½
Isca	17 21	H C Cleaver	3 30	5 30 17½	1 42 36½

Course No. 40 = 10·41 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m. Wind W N W, strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Isca.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Mannikin...	1 57	Officers R A	3 35	5 14 39	1 37 42
Sayonara ...	1 18	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell...	3 35	5 20 29½	1 44 11½
Erin	Scr	Mr R W Fisher ..	3 35	5 12 14	1 37 14
Trixie	1 18	Officers Royal Scotts.....	3 35	5 12 55	1 39 13

Course No. 32 = 7·85 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m. Wind W N W, strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Erin. Mafukin saved entrance fee.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Lapwing..	3 33	Capt R S J Gillespie	3 40	5 10 35	1 27 2
Maud	4 8	Officers R E	3 40	5 12 43	1 28 35
Corallo ..	5 19	Mr J H Needham	3 40	5 15 50½	1 30 31½
Jean	9 28	Mr C N Moberly..	3 40	5 18 22	1 28 55
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J S W Milne...	3 40	5 12 24½	1 32 24½
Meg	4 8	Lieut A C Trench R E.....	3 40	5 16 5	1 31 57
Clutha....	4 44	J J Welch.....	3 40	5 15 21	1 30 37
Valkyrie..	7 41	Mr H E Johnson...	3 40	5 15 36	1 27 25
Midget ..	8 17	Officers R A.....	3 40	5 15 14	1 26 57
Peewit ..	3 33	Mr F V Evans and D Fraser.....	3 40	5 8 40	1 25 7

Course No, 34 = 7·15 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m. Wind W N W, strength moderate, 1st Prize won by Peewit, 2nd Prize won by Midget and 3rd Prize won by Lapwing. Valkyrie saved entrance fee.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 16.

The second game in the semi-finals was played to-day between the Bishop's High School and the Bombay Customs and it was eagerly watched by a great crowd as one of these teams would have to appear in the final against the Leicesters, who beat the Royal Fusiliers yesterday. The two teams tied with two goals all and an extra five minutes, each side, was played, during which neither side scored. The tie will be played off to-morrow.

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament the Bishop's High School and the Bombay Customs having tied with 2 goals all on Friday, the tie was replayed yesterday when the Bishop's High School beat the Customs by one goal to nil.

The Final to-morrow is between the Leicesters and the Bishop's High School.

KIRKEE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

There will be races at Kirkee on 5th and 7th ecember. An attractive prospectus has been drawn up by Major Leslie and Captain McSwiney, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

New Zealand.

Wellington, November 1.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Premier introduced a Bill with the object of preventing the establishment of monopolies in flour, wheat, and potatoes. The Bill provides that the price of flour is to be deemed unreasonably high if the average price is relatively higher than the rate ruling in Australia. In regard to potatoes, the price is to be deemed unreasonably high if the average price exceeds £7 per ton.

Rugby Football.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS' TOUR.

London, November 2.

The New Zealand "All Gold" team of professional footballers registered another win to-day, when they met and defeated the Merthr Tydvil team by 3 goals 7 tries to 3 tries. The New Zealanders held the lead throughout, the three-quarters passing very finely.

Financial Returns.

Melbourne, November 3.

The Federal Treasurer's quarterly statement shows an increase in revenue over the first quarter of last year of £485,271, the total receipts being £3,838,369. The expenditure was £1,360,979, or £185,505 over last year's September quarter.

Tropical Diseases.

Melbourne, November 3.

The Commonwealth has been invited to send representatives to a meeting of the Phillipine Islands Medical Association, where questions relating to tropical diseases are to be discussed.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Message from the King.

THE anniversary of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava on October 25, 1854, was commemorated on Friday last. Of the non-commissioned officers and men who rode in the charge the survivors number thirty-five, and of these thirteen were entertained at dinner at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, by Mr. T. H. Roberts, the founder of the Balaclava Light Brigade Survivors' Relief Fund and a few friends. The survivors who were present were H. Mugg and J. Mustard 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers; D. Briers, J. Parkinson, W. H. Spring and W. H. Pennington, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars ; W. Picking, 8th (King's Own) Hussars ; J. Ford, H. Herbert, and H. Wilsden, 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons ; and J. Lamb, W. Sewell, and E. Hindley, 13th Light Dragoons ; Mr. Roberts presided, and those present included Lord Cardigan.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. H. Herbert proposed "Our Noble Leader, the Earl of Cardigan, and All Our Officers."

Lord Cardigan, who acknowledge the toast, said he had been particularly commissioned by Lady Cardigan to express her deep regret that she was unable to be with them that night, as she had hoped, and her great interest in all that concerned the survivors of the Balaclava charge.

The Chairman, in giving the health of "Miss Florence Nightingale, the Soldiers' Friend," read the following telegram in reply to one which had been sent in the name of the survivors present:—"Florence Nightingale sends heartfelt thanks and greetings to all her old friends to the Light Brigade charge." (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Pennington proposed "The Benefactors and Supporters of the Light Brigade," and expressed disappointment that the appeals for general support to the Survivors' Fund had not been more successful.

The Chairman, in responding to the toast, said he had received the following telegram from Lord Knollys:—

"I am commanded by the King to thank the survivors of the Light Brigade for their expression of loyalty, and to tell them that his Majesty hopes they will long live to celebrate their historical charge." (Cheer.) Since the fund was started in 1897, Mr. Roberts continued, he had collected some 7,000*l*., and in this connection he should like to express his warmest thanks to Lord Tredegar, Sir George Wombwell, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Roger Palmer, three of the four surviving officers who rode in the charge, and to Lady Cardigan for their unceasing interest in and generous support of the fund. (Cheers.) Twenty-six out of the thirty-five men who were alive received pensions ranging from 5s. to 10s., according to their special necessities, from the fund, and he was glad to say that there was not a single man of the Light Brigade now in the workhouse. (Cheers.) As a result of his persistent efforts, the War Office had this year granted to seven of the men a pension of 1s. a day but this was quite insufficient for them to live on, and the maintenance of the fund was absolutely necessary if they were not to drift in to the workhouse again.

The other toasts were "Our Comrades of the Heavy Brigade, and all those who took part in the Crimean War," and "The Memory of the Dead," which was honoured in silence. The survivors afterwards visited the Empress Music Hall, Brixton, where a special concert had been arranged for their entertainment, and where they had a hearty reception.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A CONFERENCE arranged by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street. The Rev. E. J. Dukes presided, and the attendance included a number of Christian missionaries to China and the Malay Peninsula. Mr. J. G Alexander moved a resolution congratulating the Government on the policy they have announced of suppressing the opium trade, but recording the opinion, that "the termination of Britain's share in this immoral trade ought not to be made conditional upon the action of the Chinese Government, and that the prolongation of Britain's participation in it for a further period of nine years is unjustifiable." The resolution further declared that the loss of Indian revenue involved in the shortening of the term ought not to be borne by the Indian people, but that temporary assistance should be given from the British Exchequer. The Rev. Professor Caldecott, chairman of the Church Anti-Opium Committee, said that committee, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is president, had written to the Foreign Office inquiring what steps had been taken since the announcements made in Parliament on this subject. The following reply dated Oct. 25, had been received :—'Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant on the subject of the Indo-Chinese opium trade. With regard to your first question, I am to inform you that no definite proposal has been made by the Chinese Government with regard to an increase of the duties on opium. In reply to your second question, I am to state that his Majesty's Government are doing their best to second the efforts of the Chinese Government to restrict the trade. I take this opportunity to call your attention to a telegram from Shanghai, which appeared in the "Times" of the 23rd instant under the heading of 'The Chinese Opium Trade,' in which it is stated that the Shanghai Municipal Council have already ceased to issue fresh opium licenses, and are restricting renewals gradually with a view to their complete cessation simultaneously with the complete suppression of the opium trade throughout the empire by the end of ten years. Although the reports received from different districts through his Majesty's Minister at Pekin are by no means uniformly satisfactory, they tend to show that local authorities in various provinces are endeavouring to enforce the regulations under the Edicts. Sir E. Grey regrets that at present it is impossible to make any more definite statement.—I am, Sir, yours, etc., F. A. CAMPBELL." The resolution was agreed to, and a further resolution was carried expressing satisfaction that instructions had been given to his Majesty's Minister at Pekin to move municipal councils of British concessions and settlements in China to close the opium dens in their areas, but regretting that this recommendation was made "subject to the proviso that effective measures had been previously taken by the Chinese authorities to close establishment of this nature outside the concessions." A public meeting was held in the evening.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME EXERCISES.

Breathing exercises hail from the States, and their value has been proved by personal experience (writes "A Society Butterfly"). The art of deep breathing, once acquired, strengthens the lungs and prevents colds and coughs—even that dread foe pneumonia. It helps one's appearance by making a full, rounded chest, and also improves the voice which soon becomes richer and deeper. Breathe as follows : Take a deep breath through the nostrils, keeping the mouth tightly shut ; hold the breath while you can count ten, and then breathe it out again through the mouth, slowly and steadily. This should be done on first waking from sleep, and as many times during the day as possible, but always in a perfectly well-ventilated room, and, for preference, before an open window. Now for some simple exercises to improve the figure. Every second woman one meets wishes to reduce the size of her waist or hips. This she can easily do by the following methods : (1) Stand erect, firmly on the feet, with chin drawn in, and arms stretched out at full length, straight from the shoulders. Then, with arms and legs rigid, bend the body down sideways, as far as possible and recover quickly back to the first position. Repeat this, form side to side about a dozen times. Care must be taken never to bend the knees. (2) To acquire a rounded waist and a supple figure, sit erect on a chair, or on a stool for choice, with the feet held firmly beneath it. Then turn the body on its own axis round and round as far as possible. A wide circle should be described, and the movement must extend in all directions—backwards, forwards, and sideways. (3) To widen the chest, stand erect, touch the left shoulder with the right hand, and then slowly pass the right arm round, until it is fully extended behind the back. Do this with each arm at least a dozen times. But remember that one's body is a frail thing, and any strain should be most carefully avoided.

ON CORSETS.

Figures lead up to the subject of corsets, and these latter are a science in themselves. Ordinary folk do not spend enough in this direction ; indeed, even a smart woman will often give £40 for her gown, and yet grudge thirty shillings for a pair of ready-made corsets. A Parisienne knows her business far better. She gives a good price for her stays—say, from £4 to £5—and she has several pairs at a time, but they last a long while, as she always varies them with her different occupations. In her "peignoir" in early morning or in her "robe d'interieur"—which we call a tea-gown—she would wear a lightly boned affair, which resolves itself into a soft, wide belt, made of white or pale-tinted satin ribbon. But when she goes out, it is quite another—pair of corsets, and she dons a well-built, well-fitting structure, which shows off her Empire or Princess frock to perfection. Then, in the evening, she puts on yet another style or corset, firmly boned but narrow, and this would be either black or white, according to the colour of her costume.

DUCHESS OF SANTONA.

The Duchess of Santona has left England for the Continent. Like Princess Teano, she has inherited English tastes from her late mother, and she rides and walks a great deal, and wears tailor-made frocks, and when in Leicestershire the Duchess is a prominent figure in the hunting field. She is small and dark and rather silent, but has been highly educated, and is a first-rate sportswoman. Her marriages with the Duke of Santona a man much older than herself, took place last year ; and besides her own baby, she has the charge of several step-children. Owing to her position as sister to the Duke of Alba, she belongs to the inner circle of Court life at Madrid. The Duchess of Santona is niece to the Empress Eugenie and, after the birth of her baby, this Imperial lady presented her with some of the dainty clothes once worn by the ill-fated Prince Imperial. The young Duchess has, this summer, paid a long visit to the ex-Empress at Farnborough.

TRAGIC EFFECTS OF FEVER CONSTITUTION COMPLETEL SHATTERED.

Indian Officials story of a Miraculous Bile Bean Cure.

The following letter will be of great interest to all our readers :—

"Last year, during the rainy season, I had to work in the famine stricken districts of Bundilkhund. It often happened that rain came down whilst I rode on horseback, and I could not get shelter for many hours. This sort of thing lasted about four months, and when the rain stopped I was attacked with a violent fever and lay ill for a fortnight.

"When I recovered I was very weak, but I was obliged to keep to my work, and to ride through marshy land filled with malarious vapours. The fever returned again, and though I got over it after a week's illness, it came back again so that I was perfectly brought down in health. Not a week passed without my having a severe attack of ague followed with burning fever ; and at the same time I began to suffer from liver and bowel complaints. After leaving that district I put myself under regular medical treatment, the opinion of my doctor being that there was something wrong with my liver. For months no medicine did me any good. The fever would stop for a week or so, and would again come back with redoubled violence. At this time I was suffering from constipation, and had lost so much in health that my constitution was completely shattered.

I used to read of Bile Beans in my daily paper, and one day I resolved to give them trial. After taking the first dose I began to feel better ; the constipation had vanished, and no fever came to attack me a second time. I continued with Bile Beans and since then I have had no trouble with liver and bowels, and am as healthy and strong as ever.

It is my firm belief that nothing is better for this sort of sickness than Bile Beans, and I would like to recommend them to everyone suffering from such troubles. I have no objection in your publishing this testimonial for the benefit of other sufferers.

I am, yours truly,

HUMTATULLA KHAN.

Bile Beans are the recognised permanent cure for that tired feeling, sleeplessness liver complaints, anaemia, biliousness constipation, debility, female ailments, headache, and all ailments arising from impurities of the blood. Bile Beans are obtainable from all chemists and stores at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 or direct from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 postage paid.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay. Gazette," 18th Nov. 1907.

Bile Beans.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that Commissioners of Divisions shall have the privilege of private entree to Government House.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The services of Mr. J. Wilson, C. S. I. of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 30th October 1907.

The services of Captain F. D. S. Fayrer, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SANITARY PLAGUE.

The services of Lieutenant H.W, Price, 125th Napier's Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment on plague duty.

EDUCATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 clause (c) and section 13 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904)His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. H. R. James, M A , to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. R.W. Carlyle, C.I.E , I.C.S. of the Bengal Commission, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, "sub pro tempore," with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1907.

Mr. J. H. Kerr, I. C. S , Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture is appointed to officiate as Secretary from the forenoon of the 31st October 1907 to the afternoon of the 8th November 1907.

Mr. C. A. Innes, I. C. S, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary from the forenoon of the 31st October 1907 to the afternoon of the 8th November 1907.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F, Ross, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts Calcutta.

Mr, W. O. Hi kic, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta is placed on special duty in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch :—M L H Whelan, Deputy Examiner, 1Class, 1 Temporary, Mr. R S Jackson, Deputy Examiner, Class, 1 Permanent. Mr. L S Deane, Deputy Examiner Class, 1 Temporary, Mr, A L Wright, Examiner, Class II, Temporary, Mr. C S B Sinclair, Examiner, Class III, Temporary, Mr. J C Bell, Examiner, Class IV, grade 3 Temporary, Mr. B N Mitra, Deputy Examiner, Class I, Temporary, Mr. H P

"BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

The Printer's Appeal.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Tuesday, Justices Caspersz and Chitty delivered a lengthy judgment in the case of Apurba Krishna Bose, printer of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under Section 124A. I. P. Code of sedition and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The petitioner, it will be remembered, moved the High Court and Justices Mitter and Chitty issued a rule on the magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

After reciting the facts of the case, which are well-known, their lordships said: It is first urged that the trial of the petitioner is wholly bad as there was no proper sanction for his prosecution as required by Section 196 C. P. C. Section 196 of the Code enacts that "no Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code (excepting Section 127) or punishable under Section 108A or Section 153A or Section 294A or Section 505 of the same Code unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from the Governor-General in Council, the local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf." The section does not use the word sanction. It contemplates a complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the local Government. The Code differentiates between sanctions and complaints as for example in Section 195. The so-called sanctions signed by Mr. Gait were not expressed in exact language but we do not think that the prosecution of the petitioner was bad for want of proper sanction. He was duly proceeded against if the provisions of Section 196 were substantially complied with. The section was construed by the Bombay High Court in Queen-Empress v. Bal Gangadher Tilak, I. L. R. 32 Bombay, 112. In that case the sanction (to use the convenient word) was expressed in general terms and did not even specify the seditious articles. Nevertheless the Court held that "the effect of no such specification being made is to give him (complainant) the widest latitude in selecting the matter to be complained of." We entirely agree with Strachey, J., that orders under Section 196 should be expressed with sufficient particularity, and, we may add, with stricter adherence to the language of the section. But the real question in such a case is whether the prosecution was instituted under the authority of Government. To quote the judgment of the Full Bench: "There is no special mode laid down in the Code whereby the order or sanction of Government is to be conveyed to the officer who puts the law in motion. In that case the prosecution was conducted by the Government Solicitor. It was instituted by the Oriental Translator to Government and he produced the written order of Government to institute the complaint." The prosecution of the petitioner was, "muptatis mutandis," even more regular than the prosecution of Tilak. But the learned counsel has called our attention to a decision of Pratt and Handley, JJ., in the case of Kali Kinkar Sett v. Nritya Gopal Roy, I. L. R. 32 Calcutta, 469, where a Division Bench of this Court ruled that a Presidency Magistrate is not excused by Section 200, clause (b), C. P. C., from the necessity of placing on record the necessary evidence of the actual complainant's authority as delegated by the person to whom sanction was actually granted to prosecute certain persons under Section 193 I. P. C. We think that case is clearly distinguishable from the present because in the absence of proof of delegation the actual complainant had no "locus standi" and his complaint might have been negatived by the real complainant coming forward and exercising his own discretion not to proceed in the matter. No such consideration can affect the present case.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT.

We may notice in this connection the English case of Regina v. Judd, 37 Weekly Reporter, 143. The learned counsel has argued on the authority of the observations of Lord Coleridge, C. J., that the petitioner's name should have been mentioned and specified by Government, and that the fiat, order or sanction instituting his prosecution being defective in that it merely described him as the printer of the "Bande Mataram" the conviction of the petitioner should be quashed. We think it sufficient to say that Regina v. Judd proceeded on a construction of the English Newspaper Libel Act and that the law we administer in this country is contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have to construe Section 196 of that Code, the terms of which are very different from the English Statute. The petitioner here was indicated from the first: his name was supplied when it was required, "i. e.," at the commencement of the Police Court proceedings.

The next contention is that the sanctions or notes by Mr. Gait were not really complaints within the meaning of Section 4 (h) of the Code. With this we entirely agree. The sanctions were the order or authority by which the prosecution was started. The complaint, if any, was made by Superintendent Ellis. The definition of complaint is "the allegation made orally or in writing to a magistrate with a view to his talking action." Now the petitioner himself has admitted in the second paragraph of his application that he was arrested "on the allegation that he had committed an offence under Section 124A I. P. C." The facts which we have recited in the earlier part of this judgment can bear no other construction than that Superintendent Ellis made oral allegations against the petitioner. It was not necessary that these allegations should be on oath or that they should be reduced to writing. We desire to affirm the rule laid down in Queen Empress v. Sham Lall, I. L. R., 14 Calcutta, 707, where an application by a complainant to have his witnesses summoned and the case tried was regarded as a complaint. The same rule has been followed in later decisions of this Court. We therefore think that the application of Superintendent Ellis, coupled with his oral allegations, though the latter were neither on oath nor reduced to writing, amounted to a complaint within the meaning of Section 196. It was argued that because there was no record of Superintendent Ellis' examination he must be taken to have not been examined. It is, however clear from the proceedings and Superintendent Ellis' subsequent examination in Court that he was examined by the magistrate at the time that he applied for the warrants, though that examination was not upon oath. In this connection we should notice a subsidiary argument of the learned counsel. He urged that the sanction of Government was a sanction given in the abstract which—to use the words of Pigot and Hill, J. J., in Baperam Surma v. Gouri Nath Datta, I L R 20 Calcutta, 474—"may float about the world like a bit of thistledown until it comes in contact with some possible prosecutor." But can it be said that Mr Gait dispersed these sanctions in empty air and that Superintendent Ellis intercepted them and used them for prosecuting the printer of the "Bande Mataram?" Can it be said that the Commissioner of Police and the Standing Counsel to the Government of India abetted an unwarrantable and illegal action on the part of the Superintendent Ellis? We think not. It must be presumed that all official acts have been regularly performed, and the presumption of Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act amply supplies any omission either as to the method of communication of the sanction to Superintendent Ellis or in the order sheet of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Moreover, the facts stated by the petitioner in his own application clearly indicate that he was put upon his trial in consequence of the sanctions granted by Government. There is another subsidiary contention on this part of the case, and that is that the Lieutenant-Governor should have personally signed the sanctions under Section 196. The contention appears to us puerile. Although the expression "local Goverament" means the Lieutenant-Governor, the head of the executive Government must necessarily, and ordinarily does, act and communicate his orders through his accredited and gazetted officers.

It is contended, thirdly, even if Mr. Gait's notes or sanctions be held to be complaints, the magistrate should have examined the complaint (Mr. Gait or Superintendent Ellis) as required by law before issuing process against the petitioner.

The argument must fail by reason of the observations we have already made. We do not regard these sanctions as complaints: they merely authorized Superintendent Ellis to make the complaint which we have found that he did make.

The fourth contention is that Exhibits 3 and 4 were wrongly considered to be supplementary complaints, and that the petitioner could not be properly tried on them after they had been placed before the Court. This contention refers to the correction of the name of the article headed "Politics for Indians," The first citation of the article, viz., "India for the Indians," was merely a misdescription. There was no such article in the "Bande Mataram" of the date indicated, but there was an article a letter, headed "Politics for Indians," and the trial commenced, proceeded and ended in respect of that article. The petitioner was in no way prejudiced, as he knew what case he had to meet. The defect, if any, is cured by the provisions of Section 537 C, P. Code.

The next ground taken is that the magistrate acted illegally in proceeding with the trial of the petitioner when he found that there was no authority for proceeding with the trial. As to this we do not desire to add anything to what we have already said because in our opinion there was no real irregularity depriving the Chief Presidency Magistrate of his jurisdiction over the petitioner.

ARTICLES HELD TO BE SEDITIOUS.

We pass now to a consideration of the sixth plea. That the article Politics for Indians is not in any way seditious. We have read that article with attention and we may say with indulgence and we find it impossible to regard it otherwise than as seditious. The definition of sedition given in Section 124A I P C contemplates hatred or contempt or disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India and this apart from any intention of the offender. The article is in the form of an unsigned letter, but it does not appear in the correspondence columns. There is no heading that the editor does not accept responsibility for the opinions expressed in the letter. The comments in the letters are incompatible with the continuance of the Government established by law. Reading the article as we have read it for the first time, we think the comments on the slave trade, the evil genii, and the alternatives of British goods or the sword, and the reference to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the tone generally of the production are not within the explanations to Section 124A. Such writings are calculated to bring Government into hatred and contempt. It may be said that these are words of emotional exaggeration. It may be said that "Politics for Indians" was based on imperfect telegraphic intelligence. But the duty of every citizen is to support the Government established by law and to express with moderation any disapprobation he may feel of the acts and measures of that Government. If the article were near the line demarcating legitimate comments from seditious utterance we might feel disposed to give the petitioner the benefit of the doubt, but in our opinion no such reasonable doubt exists.

The seventh contention refers to the reprinting of the official translations of the "Yugantar" articles, amend it is urged that the republication was one made "bona fide" of the proceedings of a court of justice. The protection afforded by the fourth exception to Section 499 I. P. Code is invoked. That exception provides that it is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceeding of a court of justice. But did the "Yugantar" articles form part of the proceedings of a court of justice? They did not. The conviction for sedition in the "Yugantar" case was based on one article only. The prosecution intended to rely in support of their case upon other articles published in that paper. These other articles were translated and communicated to the accused for his sole benefit. They were, however, never used and never were brought upon, or formed part of the record in the "Yugantar" case. There was therefore no excuse for the wholesale publication in the "Bande Mataram" of these translations and the head not is inaccurate and misleading. The publication cannot, therefore, be justified on the ground put forward by the petitioner. It was not indeed it could not be contended that these articles were not seditious. In a question of this kind we have to take into consideration the state of the country and the object with which the re-publication was made. It is admitted that the country was at the time, in a state of unrest. That being so it was mischievous to add fuel to the flame of disquiet. There is no reason to believe, and we have not been told, that the "Yugantar" articles were communicated to the readers of "Bande Mataram" for any useful or proper purpose. The communication of seditious articles to another, and possibly larger, and certainly more educated, class of readers, tended to increase and continue the mischief which had been checked by the criminal prosecution of the "Yugantar." The dissemination of temptation is not excusable on any principle with which we are conversant.

The eighth contention is that the petitioner is imperfectly acquainted with the English language, and that he merely acted under orders. We shall consider this matter when we come to the question of sentence.

THE PRINTER'S LIABILITY.

Ninthly, it is argued that the petitioner merely subscribed to the declaration required by the "Printing Press and Newspaper Act XXV of 1867, and that in the absence of evidence to show that he was cognizant of what he was printing and publishing, he cannot be liable for the publication of the "Bande Matarm. This contention cannot prevail in view of the legal presumption enbodied in Section 7 of the Act, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary the learned counsel has called our attention to the diversity of the provision contained in Act. XXV of 1867, and we are disposed to agree with him that forty years ago it was never anticipated that a mere printer would be punished, with the aid of the Act, for the publication of seditious matter. It is unfortunate that the person or persons really responsible for these seditious utterances remains undetected. But our duty is to apply the law. It may be observed that if in consequence of the post of printer being found to be a dangerous or invidious one, the real authors of sedition are unable to get their writing printed, the present law will indirectly succeed in checking sedition, though it is evident that if the law cannot also reach the more guilty persons, it should be and we have little doubt that it will be, amended.

Lastly, on the question of sentence, we pointed out to Mr. Chandhuri that Section 124A provides the punishment of transportation for life or imprisonment for three years with fine. We agree with him that the petitioner should not be severely punished, but we cannot regard a sentence of three months' imprisonment as other than lenient. To reduce it any further would destroy the responsibility and the salutary dread of imprisonment which should be inculcated. The rule is discharged.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally The sky is moderately clouded at Lahore and is almost clear elsewhere The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small except at Lahore where day temperature was 7° higher than usual The air is slightly damper than usual.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported The wind direction was calm throughout the district. The sky is almost free from clouds and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is much less than usual Weather during the day time was from 2° to 4° warmer than usual while the night temperature was nearly equal to normal at Jhansi. 2° warmer at Agra and 1° to 3° cooler in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail in Rajputana, while north-westerly winds are blowing in Sind. The sky is clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal in all places except locally at Karachi and Ajmer where the night temperature was 4° to 11° warmer than usual. The air is much damper than usual in Sind and slightly drier in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. The wind direction was calm in Central India West, but winds were blowing from easterly or south-easterly directions at Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa and from south-westerly direction at Dwarka, Rajcot and Bhavnagar Para. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka. Bhavnagar Para and Veemuch and almost clear in other places Both day and night temperatures were approximately normal The air is slightly or considerably damper than usual at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot and slightly or moderately drier in other places.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. Winds are blowing from north-easterly direction at Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Nagpur, from south-easterly direction at Jubbulpore and from northerly directionat Raipur. Saugor, Khandwa and Akola recorded calm. The sky is clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Yesterday's maximum differed but slightly from normal, while last night's minimum was 2° warmer at Amraoti, nearly equal to normal at Saugor and 2° to 8° cooler elsewhere.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. The direction of all movement is generally north-easterly. The sky is clear and the air is slightly damper than usual. Both maximum and midimum vary but slightly from normal in all places except locally at Ratnagiri where the maximum temperature was 5° cooler than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has had no rain. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is nearly overcast at Hyderabad and cloudless elsewhere. Yesterday's day temperature was 1° to 5° warmer than usual throughout the district while the night temperature was as much as 7° to 12° warmer at Bijapur and Hyderabad. Humidity is nearly equal to normal at Belgaum and Poona and much less than usual in other places.

General Remarks.—The isobars indicate the existence of a deep depression to the northwards of Jacobabad and weather in Sind, Cutch, Rajputana and the Punjab is in an unsettled condition.

Arabian Sea.—Mail steamer "Oriental" from Aden experienced from Latitude 15° N. Longitude 55° E. at noon on 12th to Latitude 16° N. Longitude 62 E. at 8 p.m. on 13th strong winds blowing with moderate gale from north-west, and south-west and south-east, overcast sky and a high confused sea.

Steamship "Marienfels" from Aden experienced from Latitude 15° N Longitude 54° E. at noon on 10th to Latitude 13½° N. Longitude 59 E. at midnight on the 11th strong winds blowing with moderate to strong gale from north-east, north-west and south-west overcast sky, heavy sea and very heavy rain squalls.

Steamship "City of Karachi" from Aden experienced from Latitude 15° N. Longitude 56° E at noon on 10th to Latitude 14° N. Longitude 59° E at midnight on 11th fresh to strong gale from north-west a high sea fierce squalls and heavy rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, PARIS.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1ER NOVEMBER 1907
I.—LA REINE VICTORIA, D'APRES SA CORRESPONDANCE INEDITE, Premiere Partie 1838-1846.
II.—L'INVASION, Derniere Partie, par M. Louis Bertrand.
III.—LA FIN D'UNE RIVALITE SECULAIRE.—La Derniere Convention Anglo-Russe. par M. Rouire.
IV.—HEURES D'OMBRE, par M. Gabriel Faure
V.—JACQUES LAFFITTE.—Sa Vie et Ses Idees Financieres, par M Andre Liesse.
VI.—LA PREMIERE ARRESTATION DU COMTE CLEMENT DE RIS, par M Charles Rian.
VII.—CHRONIQUE DE LA QUINZAINE. HISTOIRE POLITIQUE, par M. Francis Charmes.
VIII.—BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT.

Paris.....	Un an, 50fr	—Six mois, 26fr—	Trois mois, 14fr
Department	— 56fr	— 29fr—	— 15fr
Etranger ..	— 62fr	— 32fr—	— 17fr

LES ABONNEMENTS PARTENT DU 1ER ET DU 15 DE CHAQUE MOIS.

MR. HENRY CHAPLIN.

Presentations at Sleaford.

Something more than local interest attached to the proceedings at the Corn Exchange, Sleaford, recently when the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., was made the recipient of several handsome gifts, significant of the esteem in which he is held by his former constituents. For thirty-eight years Mr. Chaplin represented in Parliament that part of Lincolnshire of which Sleaford is the centre, and after the last election the regret was general among Unionists in the division at the severance of associations occasioned by the success in the Liberal interest of Mr. Arnold Lupton.

The decision to present Mr. Chaplin with a substantial token of regard met with enthusiastic support, subscriptions being frothcoming from over 2,500 people, including electors of all classes. The present took the form of a piece of ornate gold plate, which, embodying figure-subjects of classical interest, had been selected by Mr. Chaplin himself, to whose choice the matter had been left. The right hon. gentleman had also sat for his portrait to Mr. A. Cope, R. A., but the oil-painting, owing to Mr. Chaplin's inability to give the necessary time to the artist, had not been completed in readiness for other day's formal presentation. He was the recipient also of a richly bound illuminated album containing an address, followed by the names of the whole 2,500 subscribers. The ladies of the division likewise presented an album which contained 1,862 names. The text of the main address recalled the faithful services of Mr. Chaplin as a representative of Lincolnshire, expressing particular indebtedness to him for his labours towards the advancement of agriculture, the beneficial results of which, it was added, were recognised and appreciated throughout the United Kingdom. Whilst regretting the severance of his political connection with the division, the subscribers expressed gratification at Mr. Chaplin's triumphant return for the Wimbledon division hoping that in parliament he would be able to carry out his life's work, which was the care and thought of those engaged in the great interest of agriculture.

Major-General Sir Mildmay Wilson, K. C. B., whose guest Mr. Chaplin had been at Ranceby Hall, presided, and among those also on the platform were Sir George Doughty, M.P., Mr. John Gretton, M.P., and Mr. Edmund Royds, Unionist candidate for the Sleaford division. Communication regretting inability to be present had been received from the Earl of Londesborough. Lord Burton, Lord Heneage, Lord John Joicey Cecil, M.P., Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., Sir George Whichcote and Sir Berkeley Sheffield, M. P.

The Chairman in making the presentation, said there was a feeling of absolute consternation among Unionists in the division at the result of the last election. There was no man who had done so much in Parliament for the benefit of agriculture as Mr. Chaplin. In his capacity as Minister of Agriculture and President of the Local Government Board his services had been of inestimable value to the State. The best testimony to the right hon. gentleman's popularity was evidenced by the reception which he met with from both sides of the House when he took his seat for the Wimbledon division. They had hoped in Sleaford that he would return to them as their candidate, but he (the chairman) was sorry to say Mr. Chaplin had told him that when he was selected for Wimbledon they made it a sine qua non that he was to stick to them.

Mr. Chaplin, who met with an enthusiastic reception, in acknowledging the presentations, observed that it was an old saying that out of evil good came, and if anything could console him for the loss of his political association with the Sleaford division it would be that day's gathering and the kindly greeting accorded to him from his old and lifelong friend, the chairman, down to the humblest labourer. He was profoundly gratified at the way in which they had signified their appreciation of his services. He felt the severance from the constituency very greatly at the time, and felt it still. If he could consistently with his duty have consulted his own inclinations only, it was always his hope and desire that where his political career began there might it also be his pride and happy privilege to end it. He greatly suspected that when the reverse came, there were few people in the divison who were less surprised than himself. For some months before the election he was extremely anxious as to what the result might be. He had learnt for a long while before of certain underground work which was going on, of constant canvassing among the cottagers, and of statements habitually repeated about himself, some of which he had seen in print, but which were one and all absolutely false. At the same time, it was not possible for him, with his many duties in Parliament, to contradict them all himself, and as far as he knew they were not sufficiently met and contradicted by others. It was a new political feature in electoral contests which they would have seriously to reckon with in future, and he therefore advised them to turn their attention to counteracting mischievous statements which might be easily disseminated and again currency among the least-informed portion of the electors. At the next election one of the most important issues would be whether as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proposed, they were in future in this country to be governed by one Chamber, with power to pass any measure which the Government might please during a single Parliament without any reference to the country. There could be no more momentous constitutional change involved than that which the Prime Minister proposed to invite a decision upon. There was also the element represented by Socialists to be reckoned with to-day, and when their doctrines became known to their full extent he had little fear as to the result of an appeal to the constituencies, unless English people had entirely changed their minds. He denied the right of Radicals or Socialists to suggest any monopoly in regard to the work of social reform. He claimed, when he was at the Local Government Board, to have been the first to submit a scheme of old-age pensions, which was only found to be impossible on the score of cost. During his venue of office he had also reason to know that by departmental measures an enormous change was made for the benefit of the deserving poor. There could, perhaps, be no better weapon for fighting extreme Socialistic views at this juncture than by advocating, as he had always done, a policy of Tariff Reform. The Prime Minister had entered upon a new crusade against land. They were told that the House of Lords was to be practically extinguished. In relation to Scotland, the idea of dual ownership was detested, even by the people themselves, and if Scotch bills were to be returned to the House of Lords there was only one constitutional way of settlement, and that was by an early appeal to the country, for which it behoved Unionists to be prepared.

MR. EDISON'S INVENTIONS.

Three-Storey House for £200.

It is just possible that Mr. Edison has succeeded in solving the question of the efficient housing of the poor, and at considerably less cost than the £150 to £200 model artisans' cottages described some months ago in the "Daily Telegraph." To my personal knowledge, writes the same correspondent on October 20th, the great inventor has been working out his idea at his pretty country home in new Jersey for a considerable time, and to achieve success, he says, would be the crowning triumph of his brilliant career. Briefly put, Mr. Edison has invented an improved cement which can be poured into iron moulds, and thus, within twenty-four hours, he can really build a three-storey house, which he claims to be absolutely fireproof and practically permanent.

The idea of building a house in one day has naturally appealed to Americans, more particularly because the proposed dwellings will be of a sort of cement concrete instead of the usual flimsy fromework and inflammable edifices which in the United States and Canada take the place of brick houses. Mr. Edison puts the cost at £200, and on enquiry I learn that such raw material, labour, and appliances as are involved would possibly cost only £100 or a little over on the outskirts, of your great cities, and a trifle less probably in some parts of the country.

To inquirers the sexagenarian inventor, who looks very well and hearty, showed a model Queen Anne cottage, and said: "I intend to build a house by this model. By means of a system of patent moulds it is possible for any contractor to build a house of solid cement, twenty-five feet wide, and forty-five feet deep, three-storeys high, and capable of comfortably housing three families, for £200. Three families in a house built on this model will give each family lots of room. The most important feature of the patent lies in the moulds, which are of iron, but the material for the house is to be composed almost wholly of a new composition of mine, consisting of one part of cement, three parts of sand, and five parts of quarter-inch crushed stone. The only part of the house not built of ment will be a strip of wood around the ends of the floors on which to tack down the carpet. By pouring cement into the moulds, beginning, of course, at the top, until the whole mixture overflows, it is possible to build a house in twelve hours, and in six days more it will be settled and hardened so as to be absolutely indestructible. I have built the model of this house on the basis of an American labourer owner getting 6s. per day. The moulding forms are of cast iron, and for £200 the entire house can be built; this to include heating pipes, staircases, casements, floors, and mantels of cement, and a cementroof that won't leak. Because, the house is so hard no repairs will be necessary, and the moulds can be taken down a few house after the house is finished."

Incidentally Mr. Edison expressed his conviction that the world is on the verge of tremendous developments in electricity. Within a few years he is confident horses will disappear from the streets, Mr. Marconi will be able to sent 1,000 words a minute across the Atlantic instead of 20 a minute: and telephone companies will very likely be showing electric light and railway companies "for trespassing with their third rail upon the electric zone of telephone companies."

MADAM FANNY MOODY.

Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza—

Madam Fanny Moody's name is so familiar that the popular prima donna's cordial appreciation of the benefits she has derived from Phosferine will be of great value and interest to all our readers. Madam Fanny Moody agrees with the great Caruso, Mlle. Ghita Corri, and other well known singers, that the voice will always be in first class condition when the nerve system is kept up to its full strength with Phosferine. Even the most experienced men and women have a foreboding of failure, or doubt their own powers at odd moments, and the feeling arises from an exhaustion of nerve force. In such circumstances a course of Phosferine is invaluable, and the most convincing proof of its efficacy is the fact of its being used by nearly all the well known celebrities throughout the world. Madam Fanny Moody found Phosferine a positive safeguard against nervous breakdown, and as a preventive of neuralgia, headaches, chills and influenza, she says it is simply invaluable.

A certain preventive.

Madame Fanny Moody Manners writes:—"Phosferine in my opinion cannot be praised too highly, I have used it and can vouch for the extraordinary restorative properties it possesses. I have proved it invaluable for dispelling Nervousness, Neuralgia and Headaches, and it is also an excellent preventive against chills and influenza. One can keep one's voice in first class condition by a judicious use of Phosferine previous to fulfilling an engagement. Arduous work and incessant study entailed a severe tax upon my energies, and I have found nothing restores the balance as readily as Phosferine. We artistes do not by any means escape the effects of the "strenuous life," and for such your admirable tonic Phosferine is priceless. From my own experience I have confidence in recommending it to my friends as being the most unfailing safeguard against that dreaded twentieth century complaint "Nervous Breakdown."

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Medicated Nervine, but as the name Nervine has been largely copied by other Proprietors, we have found it necessary to change it to Vetarzo, and every bottle of these preparations.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Small Phial.. Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans. 5
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OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage. As. 7.

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CURE THE WORST COUGH
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Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality.

The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:
"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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ROSE,
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S. Rose & Co. supply everything in the way of Music and Musical Instruments.
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LORD CROMER IN THE CITY.

Presentation of the Freedom.

THE freedom of the City was on October 28 presented at the Guildhall to Lord Cromer, in presence of a large and distinguished company. In making the presentation the City Chamberlain (Sir Joseph Dimsdale) characterised Lord Cromer as one of the greatest living personalities of our time, and said his name would be indelibly engraved upon the annals of Egypt as her great regenerator, statesman, and administrator. Lord Cromer, in reply, said:—

I should have done little in Egypt but for the occurrences of adventitious circumstances over which I could exercise but little or no control. In the first place, foreign affairs, to the great advantage of the public and to the credit of the statesmen belonging to both the great political divisions of this country, have of late years been lifted to a great extent out of the somewhat heated atmosphere of party strife. This fortunate circumstance certainly facilitated the conclusion by Lord Lansdowne, or perhaps I should more correctly say the conclusion by that very eminent diplomatist his Majesty the King—(loud cheers)—and Lord Lansdowne, of the Anglo-French Convention, which has been received with such universal approval in this country, and to which Sir Joseph Dimsdale has alluded. This approval has recently received striking confirmation in the very cordial reception given to the distinguished Frenchmen who recently paid a visit to this City and were the guest of the Lord Mayor. (Cheers.)

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

This Convention, you are aware, has been followed, as was hoped anticipated three years ago, by the statesmanlike arrangement recently concluded with the Russian Government under the auspices of Sir Edward Grey—(cheers)—under whom it has been my privilege to serve recently and for whose loyal and consistent support under circumstances of no common difficulty I wish to take this opportunity of proffering my most greatful thanks. The Russian Convention has, I am aware, been criticised by some of our countrymen, constituting, I believe, a small miniority, on the somewhat strange ground that they are not satisfied with the internal policy of the Russian Government. They consider that until policy is arranged according to their satisfaction no diplomatic arrangement with Russia is justifiable. In speaking to an audience largely composed of business men, I think the only answer I need make to that criticism is to remind you that one of the surest methods of achieving success in almost every walk of life is to pay attention exclusively to one's own business. (Laughter and cheers.) have derived the utmost benefit from a strict adherence to this homely maximum throughout my long career, and I even venture to commend it to others, more especially because those who have lived abroad so much as myself are aware that we are rather prone, as a nation, to incur the imputation of being somewhat free in offering advice to others about matters which either do not concern us, or which, at all events, concern us only remotely. Foreigners are apt to think that there are a good many affairs nearer home which might probably occupy our attention. The internal affairs of Russia are indeed a matter of more than academic interest to the rest of the world, but I cannot help thinking that the Russian must be left to work out their own political salvation, and that they are not likely to derive any very great practical benefit from the advice of others necessarily only half informed of the facts as to the best line of conduct to be pursued by the Dumas and other indigenous institutions. In any case although I do not know weather international boycotting is to from part of what I understand is called the new diplomacy I am for my own part, sufficiently old fashioned to prefer the more conventional method of allowing British interests to form the basis of diplomatic action abroad, to the exclusion as far as possible of all extraneous and more of less irrelevant matter. And from this point of view, although, of course, some concessions have had to be made in order to secure an agreement, I venture to think that the Anglo-Russian Convention is capable of the most ample justification. (Cheers.)

DIPLOMACY AND PARTY POLITICS.

To return one moment to the question of party strife. I certainly regard this matter mainly from the point of view of a permanent official who during a long period of years has had to carry out the instructions of whatever Minister were in power and from this point of view I have no hesitation in saying that the tendency of recent years to remove foreign affairs from the acute stage of party discussion has been of immense benefit to British representatives abroad. It has enabled some continuity of policy to be possible. Possibly few of those who are not behind the scenes of Government recognise fully the extremely embarrassing position created for an unfortunate diplomatist abroad if he is suddenly called upon to shuntfrom the down to the up line. The operation is always one of some difficulty, and unless the pointman be very skilful may even be attended with some danger. (Hear, hear.) Few, also, perhap recognise how difficult it is, when an acute party discussion begins, to prevent being associated, or at all events to prevent having the appearance of being associated, with one or other side. This is in itself an evil; for the duty of permanent officials is to belong to a party, except perhaps the party of common-sense, whose views are perhaps somewhat unduly ignored—(the concluding words of the sentence were drowned by the laughter and cheers of the audience). Then I have been aided by another adventitious circumstance. I have been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of many admirable coadjutors, one of the most able of whom, Sir Eldon Gorst—(cheers)—has recently taken my place. I wish him every success, and I am sure he will achieve it, more especially if he does not allow himself to be hurried by what I must call the faddists of this country, and the numerous tribe who sympathise with them in Egypt, and who look to London as a sort of political Mecca. (Cheers)

THE DRAIN OF GOLD.

I turn to another point. As I am speaking in the largest commercial centre in the world, perhaps it may not be out of place that I should say something in connection with trade matters, but I wish at once to remove any misapprehension from your minds—I have not the smallest intention of alluding to those storm-driven subjects, tariff reform or free trade. (Laughter.) I wish to something about the drain of gold to Egypt, which I am aware has attracted a great deal of attention, and perhaps excited some uneasiness in this City. I need hardly say it is due to the necessity of financing the cotton crop. It is likely, so far as can be at present judged, to be of annual occurrence, the reason being that the cotten crop is assured. This was not always so. In ancient times when the Nilometer, which has existed from time immemorial in Cairo, recorded low figures, these were termed by the inhabitants "the angels of death." Nor was this a misnomer. A low Nile meant misery, distress, and even famine. I remember thirty years ago, when I first went to Egypt in 1877, there was a very low Nile, and the people in many of the provincial towns were, so I was informed, living on the refuse and garbage they picked up in the streets. Thousands died from starvation or the diseases incident to bad and unwholesome living. This has now all been changed under the auspices of Sir Colin Moncrieff, Sir William Garstin, and other eminent hydraulic engineers, who have been recently in the employment of the Egyptian Government, and who may be fitly called the makers of modern Egypt. (Cheers.) The country has now been well-nigh secured against the vicissitudes of the season. I hear that this year the Nile is the lowest on record, and although the last accounts of the cotton crop are not so favourable as those received a month ago, at the same time it is probable that the crop will be extremely favourable. The result of this is that every some twenty-five to thirty millions will be exported. A most remarkable feature of this commercial transaction is that a great deal of the money that goes to Egypt never comes back again. During the last four years the imports of gold into Egypt have amounted to thirteen millions more than the exports. What becomes of this vast quantity of coin? It is almost impossible to give an answer to this question based on any accurate figures. It is, however, certain, that, besides the small quantity which finds its way into the interior of Africa, a great deal is converted into jewellery. I was informed on very high authority that no less than one and a half to two millions were thus disposed of last year. Hoarding is carried on to an extent which appears almost incredible to Europeans. I will give a few instances. A little while ago I heard of an Egyptian gentleman who died leaving a fortune of 80,000*l.*, the whole of which was in gold coin in his cellars. (Laughter.) Then, again, I heard of a substantial yeoman—a village sheikh, as he is called in Egypt—a class enormously increased in wealth and prosperity in recent years, who brought a property for 25,000*l.* Half an hour after the contract was signed he appeared with a train of donkeys bearing on their backs the money, which had been buried in his garden. I hear that on the occasion of fire in a provincial town no less than 5,000*l.* was found hidden in earthen pots. I could multiply instances of this sort. There can be no doubt that the practice of hoarding is carried on to an excessive degree. The creation of savings banks, the increased circulation of paper money, and additional banking facilities will, it is hoped gradually wean the natives of Egypt from this uneconomical habit perhaps, but it will be a slow process, as, indeed all educational processes are slow.

THE RECENT "SLUMP" IN EGYPTIAN UNDERTAKING.

To turn to another point of some financial importance there has been recently what is called a slump in some Egyptian undertakings. I do not doubt that some individual who deserve every sympathy have suffered, but I cannot think that from a more general point of view recent occurrence are to be regretted. It may be hoped they will do something to stop the over-speculation which has been such a very marked, and also such a very mischievous, feature in the Egyptian markets of recent years. That over speculation has taken place more specially in town lands—and here, again, I will give you an illustration of what has taken place. Some sixteen years ago the British Government bought a plot of land for their official representative. They paid between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* At the prices which were obtaining only a very short time ago the value of that land is at least a quarter of a million. And this is no extreme instance. There are a great many others of even a more striking description. It was quite manifest that this period of inflation could not last, and what has now occurred has been foreseen all along by those who kept their heads. The prosperity of the country is in no way suffering. The wealth of Egypt is essentially agricultural. I know of but two risks to which it is exposed. I have already stated that the supply of cotton is assured. If the demand for Egyptian cotton were to fall off, undoubtedly great embarrassment would be caused; but I know of no reason for supposing that any such contingency will arise. Indeed, the world's demand for cotton is steadily increasing.

PROSPERITY LARGELY DEPENDENT ON POLICY.

The other risk is of a totally different description. The financial prosperity of Egypt undoubtedly depends to a great extent on the policy adopted in that country. I take this opportunity of saying that I think it would be a mistake to take too seriously the proceedings of what are called the Egyptian Nationalists, or of their friends in this country. Some of the latter, inasmuch as they appear to me to mislead the Egyptians as to the true trend of public opinion in this country and to encourage them in the hope that political developments will be much more rapid than can be at all possible, I am wont to regard as the worst enemies to Egyptian progress. (Cheers.) When I say Egyptian Nationalists I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not alluding to those who are favour of a moderate and reasonable and gradual extension of self-governing institutions. These have my entire sympathy, and throughout my career in Egypt I have done my best to encourage them. I allude to the extremists, who exist in Cairo, as also in Calcutta and in Dublin. (Laughter.) With these gentlemen I do not think it is possible to deal. They will not be conciliated save on terms which in India and Ireland spell political suicide, and in Egypt would involve, a relapse into all the misgovernment and disorder of the past. (Cheers.) It is to be remembered that the East, though very assimilative, dose not always assimilate those portions of whatever European civilisation it is brought in contact with. Just at present some of the youth of India and Egypt appear to be basing their political conduct on the proceedings of agitators in this country, and I notice indeed that with what I certainly consider almost culpable folly, an itinerant member of Parliament—Mr. Keir Hardie—appears to have accepted the ill-regulated enthusiasm of a portion, and that certainly by no means the wisest portion, of the community in Bengal. The agitators in India will, I do not doubt, should the occasion arise, be kept well in hand by the firmness and sagacity of the Viceroy, and of the eminent statesman who now presides at the India Office. (Loud cheers.) For my own part I say I see but one method of dealing with this unrest and disturbance in Egypt and in India. It is to continue steadily to do our duty towards the people of those two countries, to come down with a heavy hand upon extremists should they overstep the limits of the law, but not to be deterred by their presence or by their proceedings from adopting such reforms as are calculated to satisfy the aspirations of all moderate and reasonable men. (Cheers.) I fear I have already detained you too long. I will say no more, but thank you for the attention with which you have listened to me. Again I proffer to you my very sincere thanks for the high honour which you have been good enough to confer upon me. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. James William Domoney, chairman of the City Lands Committee and mover of the resolution for presenting the freedom, and Alderman Sir G. F. Faudel-Phillips, seconder of the resolution, were presented by the Lord Mayor to Lord Cromer, together with the two senior Aldermen present and the Sheriffs. After the ceremony the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon at the Mansion House.

Lord Cromer visited the Guildhall yesterday afternoon and attended the meeting of the Court of Common Council. He received a warm welcome from the members, which he briefly acknowledged.

RETIREMENT OF THE OLDEST VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Morgan, V. D.

Lieut-Col. R. H. Morgan, V. D., rode at the head of the C.L.I. for the last time last Saturday afternoon, and afterwards at headquarters the officers of the corps formally bade him good-bye. Col. Morgan is in his 63rd year, and has served for 26 years as a Volunteer Officer. His connection with the C. V. Force dates from its inception. In April, 1881, a meeting was called at the Council Chamber to consider the formation of a Volunteer Corps, and Mr. Morgan was one of the first gentlemen to receive a commission. Mr. W. Cantrail late of the C. G. R. and Mr. Morgan received commissions as Captain and Lieutenant respectively on June 7th 1881. Mr. A. Murray, Sir C. P. Layard, and Mr. Geo. Munro were made captains subsequently in the same year. Mr. Morgan was senior Lieut. his contemporaries in the same rank being Mr. G. H. Alston appointed in July 1881, Mr. E. C. Davies in July, 1881 and Mr. H. Van Cuylenburg in September, 1891. Of the original lot of officers, Messrs. Murray (now Col. of the Volunteers in the Straits), Morgan, Davies, and VanCuylenburg were the only four to keep up their connection with the crops. The late Col. H. Byrde was appointed a Major in 1882, and Mr. Ed. Beven who retired recently as a Lieut-Col. joined in the same year; while Mr. W. R. Waller, who is on the reserve, joined in 1883., Had Mr. G. H. Alston remained in the corps he would now be commanding officer of the C.L.I. It may not be generally known that Sir Stanley Bois was at one time a volunteer officer, having been appointed a Lieut. of the C.L.I. in 1885. Mr Margon served as a Lieut. for seven years before he was appointed captain of "C" Company, of the C. L. I., with which he was connected till he received his majority in 1897. He was appointed Lieut-Col. in 1904, succeeding the late Lieut-Col. Byrde in the command of the C. L. I., Col. Morgan was one of the first volunteer officers in Ceylon to receive the Victoria Medal for long service as an officer; and by his ratirement after 26 years service the corps loses a commanding officer who will be generally missed. He was a keen and enthusiastic soldier, who exercised discipline with considerable tact—a very necessary qualification in dealing with a corps of mixed communities. Col. Morgan, even at 63, carried himself well as an officer, and his clear commands were uttered effectively. He will be much missed at camp, which he never missed, and where, as President of the Officers' Mess, and as one of the Brigade officers in field movements, he earned for himself a considerable reputation.

COL. DAVIES TO SUCCEED COL. MORGAN.

Colonel Davies succeeds Colonel Morgan in command of the C. L. I. He is the next oldest volunteer officer in Ceylon still connected with the corps, having received his commission as a Lieut. in July, 1881. A worthy successor to Col. Morgan he will be welcomed by the corps as the commanding officer; and his promotion will lead to a general step up the ladder.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

358—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 23rd instant.
To-day Monday the 18th.—There will be Lecture at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m for all those going in for Proficiency examination.
I.—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p.m. on company parade ground
Tuesday the 19th.—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p.m
II.—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
III.—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
IV.—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.
V.—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating rink at 8-30 p.m.
Wednesday the 20th.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill orders Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Musketry Instruction, Sections 33 to 42 Training Manuals Appendix 1905.
Thursday the 21st.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"L" Coy Parade at 7-30 a.m. on company parade ground.
III.—"I", "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Friday the 22nd.—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.
II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
359—Transfer.—No 5071 Lce Sergt. F Eddington is transferred from "K" to "F" Coy in the rank of Volunteer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

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341 PROF. CLASS.

Parade at the B V A Club on Wednesday the 20th instant at 7 p.m.
Dress plain clothes.

* * * * * *

342 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be instruction for the N C O's class at Mahaluxmi Fort as under Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps Saturday at 2 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

* * * * * *

343 E B Co.

E B Co Parade on Wednesday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Lights.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

SWAMI PREMANAND BHARATI has returned to Calcutta after a five years' sojourn in America, where he lectured and taught his religion and philosophy in all its large cities. The Swami brings with him six American disciples five ladies and one gentleman.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's. Liverpool friends writing on 29th October says:—

We confirm our respects of 22nd instant.

The cotton market during the past week has been under the shadow of the great financial crisis in America.

For a long time clouds had been gathering on the financial horizon; American securities fell incessantly until various millionaire trust companies suspended payment amid scenes of public dismay, and ready money was almost impossible to obtain.

Such was the demand for money that at on time loans were refused under 100 per cent.

Banks refused to advance money on cotton, and no one would sell exchange on England, so that importers in this country had no means of paying for the cotton, which they could only buy for cash.

A cable to hand last night informed us that the Governor of Oklahoma had ordered the closing of all banks in that State for a week, which shews that the crisis is spreading southwards.

It may not be long, therefore, before farmers are willing to sell at any price.

As regards the crops, we had on Friday last the Ginners' Report, giving 4,089,000 bales, against 4,931,000 at same time last year. This was at first considered bullish, but when it was found to be incomplete, the Report lost its significance. The revised figure is 4,407,000.

Another week has passed without any extensive frosts. The temperatures, in fact, have been high for the time of the year. An Indian Summer has prevailed, and picking is being carried on under most favorable conditions. Some frosts are reported this morning however.

We had a talk yesterday with an intimate friend, one of our leading merchants, who has just been all through the Cotton States. He found Taxes poor, especially in staple, and thinks the yield will be a million less than last year, Louisiana and Arkansas he also considered poor. The Atlantics and Alabama, however, he thinks, will make a million more than last year, and Memphis promises an abundant supply of high grade staple cotton.

His idea of the total yield is at least 12 1-2, with a leaning to 13 millions.

A Memphis correspondent, after going into a minute calculation of the rate of growth at the present time of the year, in the absence of killing frost says:—

"Experts say 14 bolls per stalk mean one bale to the acre; if so, 1-14th of a bale per acre is added every three days. Our own experience shews that it takes an average of 20 to 24 bolls, with a good average stand, to make one bale per acre, but the adding of one full boll every three days to every stock on the plantation, would mean that between 15th October and 15th November, with good weather, 1-2 a bale per acre could be added to the production. When frost is delayed, the above accounts for some most surprising crops having been raised outside the levee on land planted in June."

The position of trade continues as previously described the tendency being to fall off.

We hear by mail from our Savannah, Ga., friends that the demand from the Continent has fallen off considerably, and cables report a falling off in the American home trade, further reductions being made in the price of piece goods.

In Manchester, some concern is felt with regard to the position in India, where, we are sorry to see, famine conditions are reported as established in the United Provinces and the Punjab. Crop advices from the Southern part of India are good, but our Bombay friends write:—

"The situation is extremely grave in Northern and Central India. In the Punjab the outlook is bad for all unirrigated crops, and the soil is so dry, that there have been no recent sowings for the winter crops. The harvest in the United Provinces is a failure; immediate rain would save only a fraction of it. Cotton, however, appears to have suffered much less from the drought than have the food grains."

From the Vosges we hear that spinners are better provided than for many years, and we think this applies to most places.

We find it somewhat difficult this week to draw definite conclusions as to the immediate future of prices. The unfavourable factors in the situation, we are convinced, have not by any means made all their weight felt. Still, we have had a fall of 1 1/4d since we predicted a decline early last month, and a reaction would not be at all unreasonable.

In any case, we would advise our spinner friends to keep their contracts covered. And let them buy futures, for later on their qualities should be much cheaper than at present, and they will then be able to exchange their futures to advantage.

In the long run, with intermediate fluctuations, we see no reason to change our bearish opinion.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has not shared the weakness of American during the past week, but has maintained a steady tone.

This may be ascribed to the more confident feeling in Egyptian markets; and there has also been a good deal of straddling between Alexandria and here, selling in the former market, and buying in Liverpool, in view of the unusual difference.

We see signs, however, that the high price is having an effect on the treade, which is buying more American.

High grade, long stapled cotton is in constant demand for superfine textiles and this is usually drawn from the Egyptian crop.

The tendency, however, is to spin still finer counts, which means a smaller consumption. We hear of one mill with 45,000 spindles, which used to spin 35 to 40 bales a week, whereas now only 10 or 11 are used, in consequence of the finer counts spun, going as high as 220's.

And then, if Egyptian cotton is too dear, and a good selection is to be obtained from America—not to speak of other substitutes, in small, but gradually increasing quantities from West Africa, Brazil, Rhodesia, German East Africa, Cyprus, etc.—is it not inevitable that sooner or later the two growths should come nearer to each other in price?

October:—5·56d.			
Oct.-Nov:—5·55d.			
Jan.-Feb:—5·49d.			
March-April:—5·49d.			
OPTIONS:—			
Jan.-Feb.,	single	0·22d, double	0·44d.
Feb.-Mar.	"	0·26d, "	0·52d.
Mar.-Apr.	"	0·30d, "	0·60d.
Apr.-May.	"	0·35d, "	0·70d.
EGYPTIAN:—			
Nov.,	Liverpool:—	9·59/64d.	
Jan.,	"	9·49/64d.	
Nov.,	Alexandria:—	T.19·4/32.	
Jan.,	"	T.19·21/32.	

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "AFRICA."

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa," from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 19th instant morning. She brings the following passengers:—

Acton Lt Col and Mrs H	Herbert Miss
Admas General	Herbst Mr and Mrs
Aerensperger Miss	Hickens Mr W L
Aichlinger Revd	Hutton, Mr and Mrs E H
Bartels Mr and Mrs infant and nurse	Hall, Mr Th H
Baurle Mr A C	Hierlin, Revd and Mrs
Blascheck Mr	Hoffman, Miss Emmy
Bantel Mrs A and Infant	Isert, Mrs Th
Bantel Miss E	Jochum, Revd J
Bartsch Mr	Kennedy Mr and Mrs
Beckmann Revd A	Kennedy Miss
Beckmann Mrs A and Infant	Lely, Sir F
Beckmann Miss E	Middleton, Mr and Mrs
Bose Mrs	Molesworth, Mr and Mrs
Busser Revd	Marquoid, Major
Caruso Mr and Mrs	Nicolics, Baron
Clark Mr	Osborne, Miss
Chess Mr S	Morchen, Miss
Craster Mrs and 2 children	Picciola, Mr
Charpie Mr	Popham, Mr E L
Diebels Revd	Politzer, Mrs
Eckholm Mr and Mrs	Politzer Miss
Frank Revd J	Puttmann Mr
Fitzau Mr and Mrs C	Scarpa, Mr and Mrs and 2 Children
Fowler Mr and Mrs	Sinclair, Miss
Freyesleben Mr	Spezzaropoulos, Mr and Mrs
Gotthold Mr	Skipwith, Capt
Gurdt Count	Sassman, Mr
Gaetner Mrs and 2 children	Thomsen, Mr and Mrs
Gillespie Mrs	Vocte, Mr
Gohlke Mrs	Vrionis, Mr M
Herbert Mrs	Waldron, Mr and Mrs
	Weiss, Mr B
	Werard, Mr

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BY THE WAY.

TIME'S KALEIDOSCOPE.

THERE is a rare diversity of interests recorded in this diary. War is declared against France, and the King sends inspectors to Somerset House, who decide to fit it up as a barracks for troops, "to the great relief of the innkeepers of London." A line serves to record that "the King of France has been stabbed by a priest," but twelve pages folio, he notes, have to be filled by him as a warrant "containing a grant to Richard Walker to sell his Jesuit Drops in Scotland." It takes less paper and ink for the Admiralty to instruct Admiral Boscawen that he "don't let the Danish and Swedish fleets come into Brest or Rochfort, which are blocked up by him." Then there is the synopsis of a conversation between our Ambassador and the King of Prussia, which is to the effect that "the King of Prussia means to keep his engagements with England, and not to be talked into treaties by the French, and also that the King of Prussia acquainted M. Volori, envoy from the French, that he knows the French King would not assist the Empress of Hungary against him, provided that he would not assist the English against the French, but the King of Prussia is not of the French King's way of thinking."

SMALL TALK AND SERIOUS.

The "Semiramis of the North," Catherine the Great comes into the pages introduced in a letter from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. "She is determined to fulfil her engagements with the King of England though that King's making a treaty with the King of Prussia has somewhat chagrined her." The Ambassador adds: "A Frenchman was speaking and commending the civility and other good qualities of the French but the Empress interrupted him saying that she thought they were a very rude set of people . . . . and desired that she might hear no more such talk for the future." Other entries record how Lords Brooke and Gower are to inquire whether reports as "tumultuous colliers" assembling at Tamworth and Nuneaton be correct and the Postmaster is informed that for the future "my Lord will require the prices of corn at the market towns of England." This with mention of the Duchess of Hamilton and her sister the beauties of the age "whose name was Gunning of the Kingdom of Ireland;" of Stake balls and State performances at the theatre; of the nobleman who with flagrant provocation would not divorce his wife "because that was what she desired," and the apostrophe "Pray God grant her success" for the privateer which, with thirty guns and two hundred men, has just "dropped down the river for a cruise many suffice to show that the youthful Pepys had data worth recording though the diary has lain a century and a half unprinted.

THE STUDIOUS BURGLAR.

The police have not yet caught the man who burgled Lambeth Palace the other day and feloniously took and carried away some of the Archbishop's razors. Which plainly shows that they do not understand the character of the man with whom they have to deal. It is as clear as daylight that this is no ordinary son of Sikes. This is a man who plans his raids in his study; who is deeply versed in the lore of relics; who would clear a museum of its treasures; who, for their intrinsic value, would move mountains, without an appeal to faith. This man has been reading the life story of Archbishop Benson, and storing in his heart the great thought that peculiar sanctity and efficacy attach to razors which have shorn an archiepiscopal chin, and rested long in the atmosphere of the Primate's Palace. Not all sons of the Church have recognised this great principle concerning the Archbishop's razors. Many of them were assembled when the cardinal truth was first enunciated; but they thought that the letter in which the matter was discussed dealt with matters quite unrelated to razors.

THE CHURCH'S ONE FOUNDATION.

While his confreres pondered on the cure souls, the Archbishop reflected with anxiety upon shaving, which operation he must undergo at Addington, whither it was his intention to repair so soon as the Conference should end. Wherewithal shall and Archbishop rasp his chin at Addington if his razors be at Lambeth? He wrote and sealed, and sent swiftly to his wife the following note:—

"Razors,
Right-hand drawer.
Looking-glass table.
Dressing-room.
Please pack tight and bring in shabby old case.
N.B.—They'll slip out at the ends unless guarded.

And there is a precious chip of ivory under one of the razors, on the undisturbed position of which the very existence of the Church Establishment depends."

There, then, is the clue to this thrilling exploit at Lambeth Palace. The police may now arrest their man, and theirs shall be all the glory. Sikes minor was after that chip.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Unimaginative Police Constable X. Y. Z. may argue that the clue falls, inasmuch as the burglar took, in addition to the razors, an old umbrella. Such a line of reasoning is, of course, manifestly absurd. The conveyance of the umbrella does not suggest to the reflective mind that the visitor was an agent in advance for the old clo' man. On the contrary, it affords still stronger evidence of the studious character of the burglar. He has deeply pondered the life of Archbishop Benson and his attitude towards the Higher Criticism, with which the umbrella constitutes, he finds, a distinct link, so to speak. In that unromantic bundle of wires and alpaca—the theory will hold good even if the cover be proved to be silk—he has discovered the counterpart of the bottle of gin which Tennyson's convert stuck up in the window as a reminder of past excesses. For when the Archbishop had been reading Renan, he groaned over the description of David as an inspired Bandit. But another writer had gone further. "He made me feel," the Archbishop lamented, "that Elijah had been a sort of old-umbrella man."

EVERY PROSPECT PLEASING.

The superstitious sailor man, reading of the successful voyages of the Lusitania, will conclude that all the fairies at her launch and christening were benignant in intent. They did not believe that influences as kindly attended the preliminaries for the Great Eastern steamship, and in the end probably said, "I told you so." There was a mystery about that ill-fated ship. Nothing went right with her. She struck at the lunch, and it cost on extra £70,000 over and above the sum set aside for the purpose to get her into the water. On her trial trip her boilers burst, killing some of the stokers. Then she ran aground, and carried on so outrageously that her crew thought her surely bewitched. She had started badly. While she was building, a pay clerk, sent by one of the contractors, with £1,200 in wages for the men, disappeared.

A SEALED SECRET.

It was not unnaturally assumed that he had bolted with the £1,200. His wife and family were left unprovided for, with the stigma of his supposed crime upon them. Thirty years after her launch the Great Eastern went into the cemetery at Birkenhead to be broken up. While she was being taken to prices the ship-breakers discovered between her inner and outer casings of steel the skeleton of a man. Papers which had fallen from his clothes enabled his identity to be traced. It was the skeleton of the pay-clerk, who, thirty years before, had disappeared. There was no money; that was never recovered. The supposition is that the poor fellow on going on to the ship was pounced upon by workmen who knew that he had the money with him; that they stunned him and, having a small place in the side of the vessel to complete, crammed his body in and built him up in it. No reward would have induced a sailor to sail in that vessel had he known of the terrible secret sealed up in her walls.

THE LATE MR. GERALD MASSEY.

It is said that the late Mr. Gerald Massey had written no verse for over thirty years. The poet, in his early days, knew what it was to suffer and be strong. He was the son of a canal boatman, one of numerous family, and at eight was sent to work in a mill for wages of nine pence a week. An early picture of his life was that of the conflagration which destroyed the mill, while he and the other little ones danced in the rain and mud at sight of the red flame that set them free. Later came straw-plaiting, a childhood racked by ague, sometimes the whole family prostrate and starving! As the young poet said himself, "I have had no childhood. Ever since I can remember I have had the aching fear of want, throbbing in heart and brow!"

EARLY DAYS IN LONDON.

When fifteen Massey came to London to run errands. His love of literature had, however, by this time, been awakened, and he used to buy books when he ought to have bought food. By-and-by he became connected with the Chartist movement, wrote for Thomas Cooper's "Journal" and the "Christian Socialist," met with Kingsley and Maurice, and at five-and-twenty had written "The Ballad of Babe Christabel" and a score of other poems which won immediate recognition. Landor wrote of him as "a new Keats" and "a new Shakespeare of the Sonnets." "Your poems have been a helpful and precious gift to the working-class," said Ruskin. "A man and a brother, drowned with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the love of love," wrote Dr. Samuel Smiles. For many years past Mr. Massey had devoted all his attention to the study of Egyptology, and thereby the world has been a loser.

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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE Faraday lecture recently delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Emil Fischer, of Berlin, gives me an opportunity to make a few further notes on the subject of ferments. It was observed here some time ago that life, physically considered, is none other than a series of fermentations. A scientific friend, commenting on this, observed that this statement could not be regarded as adequate, since ferments are essentially destructive or analytic or katabolic, whereas life, as we know, is the power of synthesis, anabolism or the building-up of chemical compounds. This, however, is a common delusion regarding the nature of ferments, the reader of Professor Fischer's remarkable lecture will see. Vital synthesis is also the result of ferment action. Furthermore, we have just begun to realise, as Professor Armstrong pointed out at the last meeting of the British Association, that all chemical equations involving ferment action should be written as reversible changes. This is to say that in one set of conditions the ferment will pull down and in another set it will build up. We are only at the very beginning of the inquiry into the conditions which determine the direction of the action. The statement that life is a series of fermentations is a completely adequate one, or, at any rate, and adequately comprehensive one; and the discovery of the universal reversibility of ferment action is of the utmost interest in this connection. It is of great interest in the study of disease processes and their treatment, since the day will certainly come when all disease processes will be expressed in terms of abnormal or morbid fermentation, and when rational therapeutics will be based upon this conception. But the fact that ferment actions are reversible opens out extraordinary speculations to the mind; I think, as regards the possibility of realising (let us say, to begin with, in the processes of an amoeba or a microbe), that "living backwards" which was imagined and utilised in a well-known novel. The elucidation of the conditions which determine the direction of ferment action, though yet unsolved and doubtless difficult, is only on a level with many other scientific problem, and will certainly yield in due course to the scientific method. I will not draw censure on myself by attempting to predict the consequences. Suffice it that, just as "what hands have built, my friend, hands can destroy," so what ferments have built they can destroy, and what ferments have destroyed they can rebuild. A most important and far-reaching conception, which I think I have previously alluded to here, was insisted upon by Professor Fischer in his lecture. It is that of the specific nature of ferment action, of which he is the greatest student, and to which he has applied the admirable analogy of a lock and key. This specific limitation, the first discovery of which really dates from Pasteur's first research upon the discrimination of certain microbes between two kinds of tartaric acid, is such that a given ferment will pull down a given substance, whilst it is without any action at all upon another substance identical in every particular, except that it is, so to say, made in the opposite direction, as a right-hand glove compared with a left-hand glove, or an object compared with its image in a mirror. In such terms as these we shall some day explain, no doubt, the specific nature of the processes which result in the differentiation of the various tissues and structures of living organisms—a fact to which the mystical name of "directivity" has lately been applied by some who, failing to see the Eternal everywhere, are fain to seize upon gaps in our knowledge for him to inhabit. Lastly, I refer to Professor Fischer's closing words, in which he points to what will undoubtedly be the great achievement of our century in the study of life. He says: "In fact the efforts is already being made to co-operate with biology; it is clear that a section of the forces of organic chemistry is being directed once more towards the goal from which it set out. The separation from biology was necessary during the past century, while experimental methods and theories were being elaborated; now that our science is provided with a powerful armoury of analytical and synthetical weapons, chemistry can once more renew the alliance both to its honour and to the advantage of biology. Indeed, the prospect of obtaining a clear insight into the wondrous series of processes which constitute animal and vegetable life may well lead the two sciences to work with definite purpose to a common end." It would be easy, I think, to show that the reign of the microscope as the pre-eminent instrument of the biologist has come to an end, and that it will be superseded by a finer instrument of analysis, just as it superseded the dissecting knife; and also that there is here an analogy of no small interest with the case of astronomy, which, when the limitations of the telescope seemed to have been reached took hold of the spectroscope, essentially an instrument of chemical analysis, and made for itself a new science.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BACTERIA.

F. Vicenti's bacteriological researches, which are described in a recent volume of the "Dental Era," recall in an interesting way the first discovery of bacteria. For he describes an organism, "Leptothrix racemosa," which occurs on the teeth, and it was on examining the white substance scraped off his teeth that the famous Dutch philosopher, Leuwenhoek, saw under the microscope the first bacteria ever seen by man. His observations were communicated to the Royal Society of London and recorded in their Transactions.

PARENT OF ALL MOUTH BACTERIA.

Vicenti describes the above species as consisting of two main parts. The lower of these is a felty algar like stratum, and above this there is a fungoid layer which carries aerial hyphae with fruitful heads. Thus, the organism, though classed with the bacteria—a sub-division of the great fungus group—is really of the nature of a "lichen." For in this latter remarkable group of plants each species is the result of the symbiasis—the living together for mutual advantage—of an alga and a fungus. It is suggested that this organism of the teeth is the parent of all the bacteria normally found in the mouth.

BREEDING NEW VARIETIES.

Mr. A. Barber's experiments, recorded in the "Kansas University Scientific Bulletin," raise the question. Can new races of micro-organisms be produced by artificial selection, as has been done in the case of the higher plants and animals? It has been held by many biologists that hereditary variations, such as could be taken advantage of informing new races, only occur when there is sexual reproduction. And in bacteria, of course, we are dealing with organisms too low in the scale of late for anything but a sexual mode of increase. Mr Barber's experiments, however, seem to show that new varieties of bacteria and yeasts with a certain degree of permanency may be produced by careful selection.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

Selecting continuously the larger cells of a species of yeast, Mr. Barber found that he could not in this way permanently modify the type. There are, however, other variations among the cells, the persistent selection of which gives rise to permanent new races. Thus the selection of abnormally elongated cells gave rise to a race of which the characters persisted through cultures in various media for three years and five months. These new yeasts have greater powers of resisting heat and drying, ferment sugar rather more strongly, and liquefy certain gelatins less than the normal type. When mixed with the parent stock in cultures they can successfully compete with it. Attempts to further modify the new race, or bring it back to the normal type, have failed.

A SPECIES LOST FOR FIFTY YEARS.

The re-discovery of a native species lost for fifty years, is an interesting event in the annals of natural history. The scale-tailed apus, (Apus cancriformis) was formerly known as one of the native fresh-water crustaceans of these islands. It was last found in ponds on Hampstead Heath fifty years ago. And now, after an interval of half a century, during which it has never been recorded from any British locality, the scale-tailed apus has been found in two ponds at Preston Merse, near Southwick, Kirkcudbright.

TWO MILLION JOINTS.

The crustacea generally are remarkable for the large number of many jointed appendages which they possess. But among them apus stands pre-eminent for the number of joints it possesses. Shaffer a distinguished and painstaking German naturalist, actually counted 1,802,604 joints in one specimen. And Latreille, the well-known French entomologist, made the number 2,000,000.

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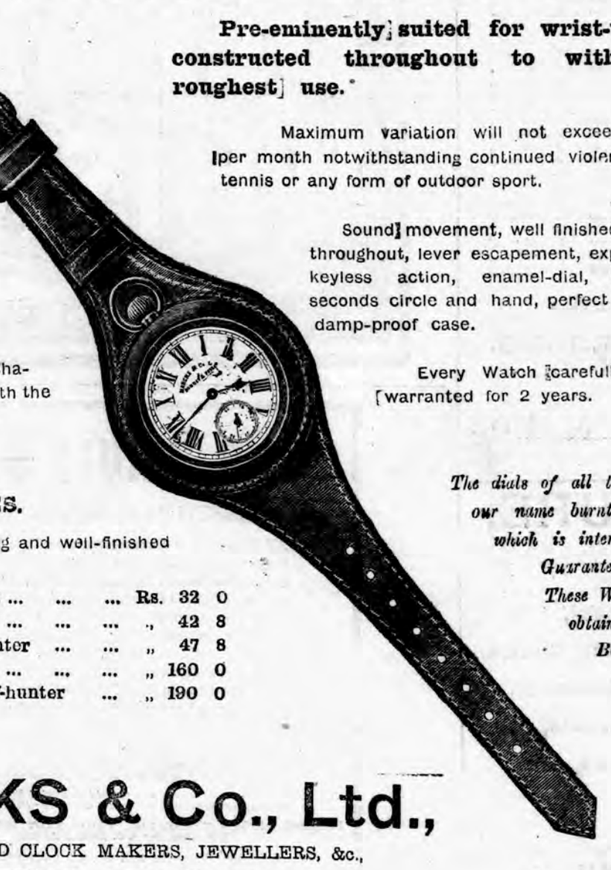

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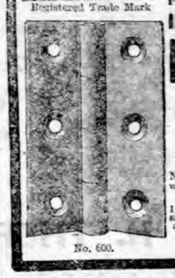

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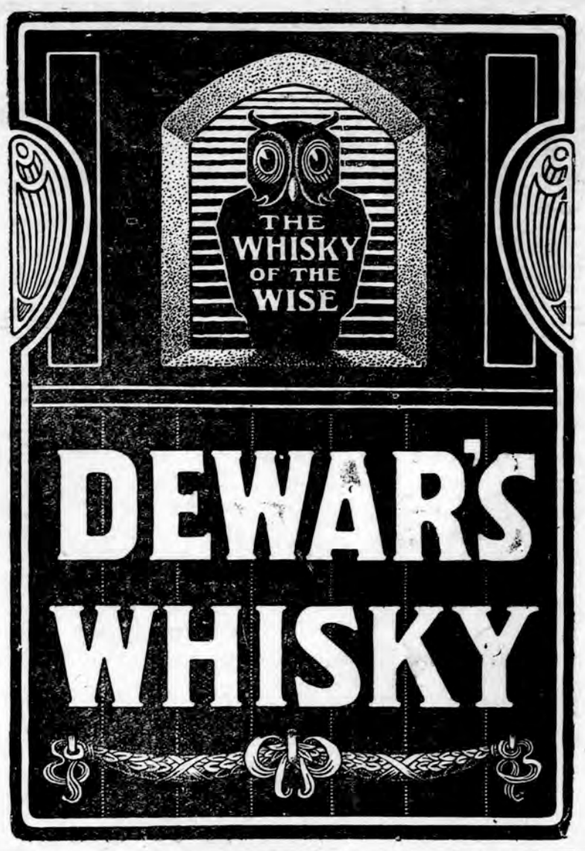

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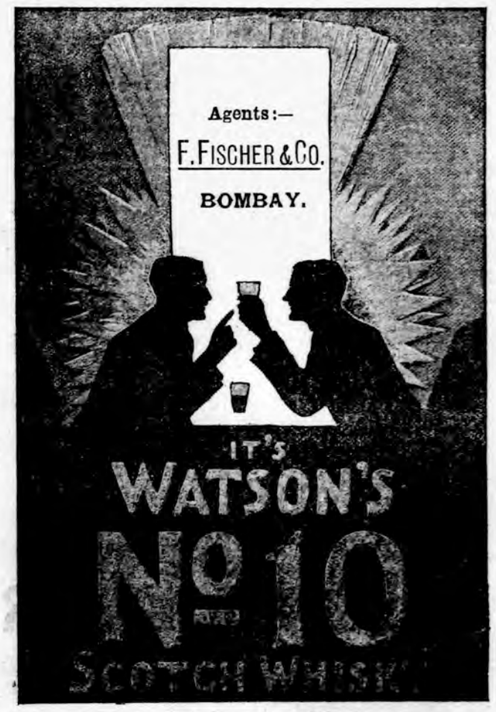

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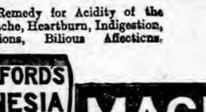

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